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KEY

—TO—

HARVEY'S GRAMMAR,

CONTAINING

A full discussion of all the difficult words,

—ALSO—

AN EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENT POINTS
NOT FOUND IN HARVEY'S GRAMMAR.

EAGLE JOB AND BOOK PRINT.
BEACH CITY, OHIO.

1879.



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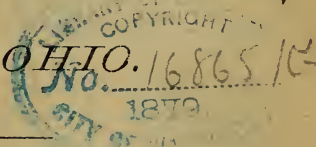
NOT FOUND IN HARVEY'S GRAMMAR.

—BY—

PROF. George F. Getty - - and - - John T. Getty,

BEACH CITY, OHIO.

Harvey, Thomas W.



EAGLE JOB AND BOOK PRINT.
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PREFACE.

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—o—

This little work is designed to aid teachers who are using Harvey's Grammar. The different words contained in both the New and Old Editions are fully, and, it is thought accurately disposed of. Great pains have been taken in the preparation of this work: and, while we have not adhered to Harvey in every particular; we assure you we are backed up by some of the best authors now extant. On many points there may be a difference of opinion, which will always be the case as long as our authors are so diversified in opinion. On most disputed points we have advanced but one view leaving the subject open for the discussion of other theories. While this work is not intended for those who know nothing about grammar it is hoped that it may be of service to those of more advanced views. In all cases of doubt or misunderstanding with regard to the disposal of words, the authors will be pleased to correspond with any teachers using this work.

We remain yours respectfully

Prof. George F. Getty and John T. Getty.

Beach City, Oct. 20th, 1879.

For ex

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& J. T. Getty.

$\begin{matrix} n & v & a \end{matrix} \}$ Liberty is sweet. } **Sweet** is an adj.; des.; com.; comp.; sweet, sweeter, sweetest: pos. degree, and belongs to "liberty." XII.

$\begin{matrix} N & v & a & n \end{matrix} \}$ 10. St. Helena is an island. } **Island** is a n.; neu. gen.; 3rd per.; sing. no.; nom. case, after "is." II.

$\begin{matrix} a & n & n & v \end{matrix} \}$ 1. The storm's fury is past. } **The** is an adj.; def.; def. art.; not comp.; and limits "storm's." XII. **Storm's** is pos. case; and mod. "fury." III. **Is past** is a verb; ir.; from pass, past, past: int.; pass. form; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sing. no.; to agree with sub. "fury." XII.

$\begin{matrix} N & n & v & a \end{matrix}$ 2. Henry's health is good. **Good** is an adj.; des.; com.; comp.; good, better, best: pos. degree and belongs to "health." XII.

$\begin{matrix} a & n & n & v & p & n \end{matrix}$ 3. The king's palace is on fire. **On** is a prep.; shows the rel. from "fire" to "is." XIX.

$\begin{matrix} N & n & v \end{matrix}$ 4. Mary's task is done. **Is done** is a v.; ir.; from do, did, done: trans.; pas. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sing. no.; to agree with "task." XIII.

$\begin{matrix} N & n & v \end{matrix}$ 5. Byron's poems are published. **Are Published** is a v.; reg.; from publish, published, published: trans.; pass. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., plu. no., to agree with "poems." XIII.

$\begin{matrix} N & v & n & n \end{matrix}$ 7. Mr. Johnson sells boys' hats. **Boys'** is a n.; mas. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no.; poss. case; and mod. "hats." III.

$\begin{matrix} a & n & p & N & n & v & a & n & p & N \end{matrix}$ 8. The defeat of Xerxes' army was the downfall of Persia. **Defeat** is nom. case to "was." I. **Xerxes'** is a N.; mas. gen.; 3rd per., sing. no.; poss. case; mod. "army." III. **Army** is neu. gen.; obj. case; gov. by "of." VII. **Downfall** is a n.; nom. after "was." II. **Of** shows the rel. from "Persia" to "downfall." XIX.

$\begin{matrix} a & n & v & pr & n \end{matrix}$ 3. The widow lost her son. **Lost** is a v.; ir.; from lose, lost, lost: tran.; act. voice; ind. mode; past tense; 3rd per., sing. no.; to agree with sub. "widow." XIII. **Her** is a pr.; per.; sim.; ant. is "widow." fem. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no.; poss. case; and mod. "son." III.

a n v a n

7. A dog bit a man. **Dog** is a n.; com. gen.; 3rd per.; sing. no.; nom. case, used as sub. of the prop. 1.

N v p N

II. James is going to Cincinnati. **Is going** is a v.; ir.; from go: int.; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sing. no.; to agree with its sub. "James." XIII.

a n pa a n v

1. The rebellion being ended, the army disbanded. **Rebellion** is abs. case. V. **Being ended** is a part.; from the verb "end:" compound; reg.; tran.; pass. voice; as an adj., belongs to "rebellion." **Army** is neu. gen.; nom. case to disbanded. **Disbanded** is a v.; reg.; int.

N pa ad a n. ad v

2. Henry being away, the work was not done. **Henry** is a N.; 3rd per.; abs. case. **Being** is a part.; from the verb "am" or "be:" sim.; ir.; int.; as an adj., lim. "Henry." **Away** is an adv.; not comp.; and mod. "being." **Was done** is a v.; ir.; from do, did, done: trans.; pass. voice.; ind. mode.; past tense; 3rd per., sing. no.; to agree with its sub. "work." **Not** is an adv.; not comp.; and mod. "was done."

n N n v pr pr n

3. Friends, Romans, Countrymen! lend me your ears. **Friends** and **countrymen** are com. nouns; 2nd per.; mas. gen.; plu. no.; abs. case. V. **Romans** is a prop. noun; abs. case. V. **Lend** is a v.; ir.; tran.; act. voice; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., plu. no.; to agree with its sub. (you). XIII. **Me** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. name of per. speaking:—1st per., sin. no.; obj. case; ind. object of "lend." VI. **Your** is a pro.; sim.; ant. "Friends" "Romans" and "Countrymen: mas. gen.; 2nd per., plu. no.; poss. case; and mod. "ears." III. **Ears** is obj. case; gov. by "lend." VI.

p n pr v a N a N

4. To arms! they come! the Greek! the Greek! **To** is a prep.; shows the rel. form "(get)" to "arms." XIX. **They** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant., "Greek:" mas. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no.; nom. case to "come." I. **Greek** is mas. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no.; abs. case. V.

pr n I pr n

5. My daughter! oh, my daughter! **My** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. name of per. speaking: 1st per., sin. no.; poss. case; and mod. "daughter." III. **Daughter** is a n.; fem. gen.; 2nd per., sin. no.; abs. case. V. **Oh** is an inter.; denotes strong emotion. XXII.

6. ^{pr n ad v pr} *Your fathers, where are they? **Your** is a pro.; sim.; ant. name of persons addressed: 2nd per.; plu. no.; poss. case, mod. "fathers." III. **Fathers** is 3rd per., abs. case. V. **Where** is an adv.; not comp. belongs to "are." **They** is 3rd per., mas. gen.; nom. case, used as the sub. of the prop. I. *If fathers has reference to natural fathers then *your* must be plural; if it refers to them in a national sense *your* may be either sin. or plu.

7. ^{pr n pr v pr} My son, have you seen him? **Son** is 3rd per., abs case. V. **Have** seen is a v.; ir.; from see, saw, seen: trans.; act. voice; ind. mode; pres. per. tense; 2nd per., no.—— to agree with its sub. "you." **Him** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. "son": obj. case; gov. by "have seen."

1. ^{n v v} Boys like to play. **To** play is a v.; reg.; from "play" &c., int.; inf. mode; pres. tense; as a n. obj. of "like." VI.

2. ^{a N v a n a} The Atlantic Ocean is three thousand miles wide. **Atlantic Ocean** is a N.; nom. case, sub. of "is." I. Three thousand is an adj.; def.; num.; car.; not comp. and lim. "miles." XII. **Miles** is a n.; neu. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no.; obj. case; gov. by "(till)." VIII. **Wide** is an adj.; mod. "Atlantic Ocean." XII.

3. ^{N a n v a n p N a n} Johnson the doctor is a brother of Johnson the lawyer. **Johnson** is nom. case to "is." I. **Doctor** is nom. case in app. with "Johnson." IV.

4. ^{N v p N n} Shakspeare lived in Queen Elizabeth's reign. **In** shows the rel. from "reign" to "lived." XIX. **Queen Elizabeth's** is a N.; fem. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no.; poss. case and mod. "reign." III.

5. ^{I N N v pr ad pr v} Ah, Warwick! Warwick! wert thou as we are! **Warwick** is a N.; mas. gen.; 2nd per., sin. no.; abs. case. V. **Wert** is a v.; ir.; from am or be, was, been: cop.; sub. mode; past tense; 2nd per., sin. no.; to agree with its sub. "thou." XIII. **Thou** is a pr.; ant. "Warwick." nom. case, used as the sub. of "wert." I. **As** is a con-adv.; connects two clauses, and mod. "are." XVIII.

7. ^{N v pr a n} King Agrippa, believest thou the prophets? **King Agrippa** is

a N.; mas. gen.; sin. no.; abs. case. V. **Believest** is a v.; reg.; from **believed** &c.: tr.; act. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., sin. no.; to agree with its sub. "thou." XIII.

a a n v p a n n
8. The inferior animals are divided into five classes: quadrupeds, fowls, fishes, reptiles, and insects. **Are divided** is a v.; reg.; give parts: tr.; pass. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., plu. no.; to agree with its sub. "animals." XIII. **Into** is a prep.; shows the rel. from "classes" to "are divided." XIX. **Quadrupeds, Fowls, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects** are com. nouns; com. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no.; obj. case in app. with "classes." IV

ad v a n c n p a n
10. Where are the **Platos** and **Aristotles** of modern times. Where is an adv.; not comp. and belongs to "are." XVIII. The lim. "Platos and Aristotles." XII. **Platos** and **Aristotles** are com. nouns; mas. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no.; nom. case used as the sub. of "are." I. **Of** shows the rel. from "times" to "Platos and Aristotles." XIX.

pr v N a n c n
11. I have seen Mr. **Squires**, the bookseller and stationer. **Have seen** is a v.; ir.; tr.; act. voice; ind. mode; past per. tense; 1st per., sin. no.; to agree with its sub. "I." XIII. The lim. "bookseller" and "stationer." XIII. **Bookseller** and **Stationer** are com. nouns; mas. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no.; obj. case in app. with "Mr. Squires." IV.

SENTENCES CORRECTED.

1. I have two *brothers-in-law*. 2. There was three *knights-templars* in the procession. 3 *Nebula* are sometimes called star-dust. 4. I saw the two *Mrs. Jacksons*. 5. The *Friends* are holding a meeting: some people call them *Quakers*. 6. He called at Steel's the *banker*. 7. The *Jones* were all there. 8. The boy's slate was broken. 9. The *men's* wages should be paid promptly. 10. The *colonel* of the 7th regiment's horse ran away. 11. She is reading in her *sister* Susan's book. 12. He studied O. B. *Price's* Grammar. 13. The *fellow's* impudence was intolerable. 14. He has octavo's, quarto's, and *folios*, among his books.

NEW GRAMMAR.

12. There are three *chimneys* on the house. 13. We regard them as singular *phenomena*.

REMARKS.

Is past is parsed by some as a passive verb. *Army* as mas. gen., which is erroneous. *To arms* is taken as a noun by some. *Daughter* is also parsed 3rd per.; *Son* as 2nd per. by some. *As* is passed by H. N. G. as limiting "are" only. And by H. O. G. as lim., "are" and "wert". Quadrupeds, Fouls etc., are passed neu. gen. by some, which is erroneous.

a a n v

1. A loud report was heard. Was heard is a v.; ir.; tran.; pas. voice.; ind. mode; past tense; 3rd per., sing. no.; to agree with its nom. "report." XIII.

a n v p a a n

2. Fearful storms sweep over these beautiful islands. Over is a prep.; shows the rel. from "islands" to "sweep."

n v a n

3. Life is but a vapor. But a is an adj.; lim, "vapor."

a n v a c a

4. These walks are quiet and secluded. Quiet and Secludèd are adj.; compared; and belong to "walks."

pr v a c a

5. I feel sad and lonely. Sad and Lonely are adj.; compared, and belong to "I."

a n v a

6. The fields look green. Green is an adj.; dis.; com.; comp., and belongs to "fields."

pr v a a n p a n

7. He took a twofold view of the subject. Took is a v.; ir.; tran.; act. voice. Twofold is an adj.; def.; num.; mult.; not comp., and lim. "view." Of shows the rel. from "subject." to "view."

a c a v a n

8. Bright and joyful is the morn. Bright and Joyful are adj.; comp., and belong to "morn." Morn is nom. case, used as the sub. of "is."

a n v a

9. The steak was cooked rare. Was cooked is a v.; reg.; tran.; pas. voice; ind. mode; past tense; 3rd per., sin. no.; to agree with its sub. "steak."

Rare is an adj.; comp.; and belongs to "steak."

a n v p n

10. Either road leads to town.

a n v a n p pr

11. Each soldier was a host in himself. **Host** is mas. gen., nom case, used as pred. of the prop. **In** shows the rel. from "was" to "himself."

a n v a n p a n

13. Such a law is a disgrace to any state. **Such a** is an adj.; lim. "law." **To** shows the rel. from "state" to "is."

v a a a n p n

14. Repeat the first four lines in concert. **Repeat** is a v.; reg.; trans.; act. voice; imp. mod.; pres. tense; 2nd per., plu. no., to agree with its sub. "(you)." **In** shows the rel. from "concert" to "repeat."

pr a n ad v pr ad

15. My drowsy powers, why sleep ye so? **Powers** is a n.; neu. gen.; 2nd per.; plu. no., abs. case. **why** and **so** belong to "sleep." **Ye** is a pro.; per.; sim., ant. "powers." neu. gen.; 2nd per., plu. no., nom. case, used as the sub. of "sleep."

N v a a n c N

16. Homer was a greater poet than Virgil (was.)

Than connects two clauses. **Virgil** is mas. gen.; nom. case to "(was)."

a n v a ad n v

17. One story is good until another is told. **Good** is an adj.; des.; com.; comp. and belongs to "story." **Until** is a con-adv.; it connects clauses and mod. "is told." **Another** is a pro-adj. used as a n.; neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no., nom. case used as sub. of "is told." **Is told** is a v.; ir.; tran.; pass. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "another."

n c n v pr a

18. Silver and gold have I none. **Silver** and **Gold** are com. nouns; neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no., obj. case gov. by "have." **I** is nom. case, used as the sub. of "have." **none** is an adj.; lim, "gold" and "silver."

a a a n v ad a

19. The Australian gold fields are very extensive. **Australian** is an adj., des.; prop.; not comp., and qual. "fields." **Very** belongs to "extensive." **Extensive** belongs to "fields."

a n v p a n
20. the floor was formed of six-inch boards. **Was formed** is a v.; reg.; pas. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "boards." **Six-inch** is an adj.; comp.; not comp. and lim. "boards."

pr a n p n v
21. My opening eyes with rapture see,

a n p a a d
The dawn of this returning day.

Opening is an adj.; des.; part.; not comp.; qual. "eyes." **Eyes** is a n.; nom. case; sub. of "see." **with** shows the rel. from "rapture" to "see." **See** is a v.; ir.; tran.; act. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., plu. no., to agree with sub. "eyes." **Dawn** is obj. case; gov. by "see." **Returning** parsed the same as "opening" qual. "day."

p a a n c a n
22. With many a weary step and many a groan

p a a n pr v a a a n

Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone.

With is a prep.; shows the rel. from "Step" and "groan" to "heaves." **Many a** is an adj.; def.; ind-pro. not comp., and lim. "step." **And** connects step and groan. **Up** shows the rel. from "hill" to "heaves." **Heaves** is a v.; ir.; tran.; act. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., agree with its sub. "he." **A, Huge,** and **Round** are adj.: "a" and "round" are not comp. "huge" is; and they belong to "stone." **Stone** is obj. case; gov. by "heaves."

a n n a
23. Strong Creator, Savior mild,

a p a a n
Humbled to a little child,

a a a a
Captive, beaten, bound, reviled—

n v c v

Jesus! hear and save.

Strong qual. "Creator." **Creator** is a N.; mas. gen.; 2nd per., sin. no., abs. case. **Savior** is in app. with "Creator." **Mild** qual. "Savior." **Humbled** is a part.; reg.; tran.; pas. voice; and as an adj., belongs to "Savior." **Beaten, Bound,** and **Reviled** are parsed the same. **Captive** is an adj.; des.; com.; not comp., and belongs to "Savior." **Jesus** is 2nd per., abs. case. **Hear** and **Save** are verbs; int; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., sin. no., to agree with their sub. "(thou)." **Child** is mas. gen.; (meaning Savior.)

NEW GRAMMAR.

n v a n a p a n
 17. None think the great unhappy but the great. **None** is a pro-
 adj.; used as a n.; com. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no.; nom. case, used as the
 sub. of "think." **Great** is the obj. of "think." **Unhappy** is an adj.;
 qual. "great." **But** is a prep.; shows the rel. from "great" to
 "none."

pr n v a n c a n
 18. Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting. **But** a lim. "sleep."
Sleep and **Forgetting** are com. nouns; nom. case, used as pred. of
 prop.

v a a n a a n v c v
 19. To make a long story short, the company broke up and returned
 p a a n p a n
 to the more important concerns of the election. **To make** is a v.;
 reg.; tran.; act. voice; inf. mode; pres. tense; does not depend upon
 any other word. **Short** belongs to "story." **Broke up** is a v.;
 comp. from break, broke, broken: ir.; int.; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd
 per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. company. **Returned** has the
 same sub. **To** shows the rel. from "concerns" to "returned."
More Important qual. "concerns."

a n v pr a n
 20. Grim-visaged war hath smothered his wrinkled front. **Grim-**
visaged is an adj.; com.; not comp., and qual. "war." **Hath**
smothered is a v.; ir.; tran.; act. voice; ind. mode; pres. per. tense;
 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "war." **Wrinkled** is an
 adj.; des.; com.; and qual. "front."

p a a n n p n pr v
 21. For nine long years, session after session, we have been lashed
 p a a n p a n c
 round and round this miserable circle of occasional arguments and
 a n
 miserable expedients. **For** shows the rel. from "have been lash-
 ed" to "years." **Session** is a n.; obj. case, gov. by (during.) **After**
 shows the rel. from "session" to "have been lashed." **Round and**
Round is a prep.; shows the rel. from "circle" to "have been lashed."
Of shows the rel. from "circle" to "arguments" and "expedi-
 ents."

a p a n p n a d v a n p n
 22. Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the shade of power. **Dim** is an adj.; qual. "shade." **with** shows the rel. from "mist" to "flits". **Gray** is an adv.; belongs to "flits."

a n c a n
 23. Can storied urn or animated bust
 ad p pr n v a a n
 Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath? [and "bust."
Storied and **Animated** are adj.; des.; com.; comp.; and qual. "urn"
Urn and **Bust** are nom. case, used as sub. of "can call." **Back** is an
 adv.; belongs to "can called." **To** shows the rel. from "mansion" to
 'can call.' **Its** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. "breath;" neu. gen.; 3rd per.,
 sin. no., pos. case, mod. "mansion." **Can Call** is a v.; reg.; trans.; act.
 voice; pot. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub.
 "urn" or "bust." **Fleeting** is an adj.; des.; part.; not comp.; and qual.
 "breath."

p a n pr a a n v
 24. With secret course, which no loud storms annoy,
 v a a n p a n
 Glides the smooth current of domestic joy.
With is a prep.; shows the rel. from "course" to "glides." **Which**
 is a pro.; rel.; sim.; ant. is "course;" neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no.,
 obj. case, gov. by the transitive verb "annoy." **Glides** is a v.; reg.;
 int., ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub.
 "current." **Of** shows the rel. from "joy" to "current."

OLD GRAMMAR. Page 48. SENTENCES CORRECTED.

1. Put *those books* on the table. 2. You may have either of *those* six apples. 3. *This* book you are now reading was printed in 1578. 5. *Those* men we saw yesterday were Italians. 6. He gave a reward to *each* of the four men. 7. *Neither* of the two young ladies is very beautiful. 8. There are *fewer* boys in school now than formerly. 9. I have caught *fewer* fish than you.. 10. They worship the sun, moon, and stars. 11. There is no glory in doing what *any* body can do. 12. *All* persons *who* desire may remain. 13. The gravel walk was rolled *smooth*. 14. I like our *present* minister very much. 15. The eggs were boiled *hard*. 16. John reads too *loud*, 17. The relative should be placed as near as possible to its antecedent. 18. *Frequent* touching will soil silver. 19. There are not *less* than ten tons of iron in that bridge. 20. *Each* member *is* expected to contribute something. 21. Sing the

first two and the *last two* verses. (you have authority for the way it stands.) 22. You may have the peaches on the *first three* trees in *those* two rows. 23. The *first of those* five sentences is incorrect. 24. I never saw a *happier* man. 25. That was the *unkindest* cut of all. 26. He is the *most awkward* and *most backward* boy in school. 27. *Worse* evils than poverty can be imagined. 28. I do not like *this* kind of apples. 29. I would rather have a *square* box. 30. Which is *meaner* a miser or a thief? 31. Jacob loved Joseph more than *all* his *other* children. 32. *No one* of our family was at the party last evening. 33. That man occupies the largest store-room in the town.

REMARKS.

Host is parsed by some as neu. gen. and *In* as showing the rel. from "himself" to "host." and *Child* in the 23. sen. is parsed as com. gen.; And captive, beaten, bound, reviled. merely as adj. lim. "Savior." The 3rd root of an act. tran. verb constitutes a pass. part.; when used without a sub.

pr c pr v a a n
1. He and I attend the same school. **Attend** is a v.; reg.; tran.; act. voice; ind. mode; pres. ten.; 1st per., to agree with "I." plu. no., to agree with "he" and "I."

pr v pr n a a n
2. She gave her sister a new book. **Gave** is a v.; ir., trans.; act. voice; ind. mode; past tense; 3rd per., sin. no.; to agree with "she." **Sister** is obj. case, used as indirect object of "gave" or obj. gov. by (to). **Book** is the obj. of "gave."

pr v pr n
3. Have you seen him to-day? **you** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant name of per. or persons addressed—2nd per., no.,—nom. case as sub. of "have seen." **To-day** is a n.; obj. case; gov. by (during.)

pr v pr p pr a n
4. I saw it with my own eyes. **It** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. name of (thing) neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no.; obj. case gov. by "saw." **My** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. name of per. speaking; gen.;—1st per., sing. no.; poss. case; mod. "eyes." **Own** is an adj. not comp.; lim. "eyes."

pr pr v pr ad
5. You, yourself, told me so. **Yourselves** is a pro.; per.; comp.; gen.—2nd per., sin. no.; nom. case in app. with “you.” **Me** is obj. case, it is the indirect obj. of “told” or gov. by “(to).”

a n v p a n p pr a n
6. The wicked is snared in the work of his own hands. **Wicked** is com. gen.; nom. case, used as the sub. of “is snared.” **Is snared** is a v.; reg.; tran.; pas. voice; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. “wicked.” **His** is a pro.; com. gen.; ant. “wicked.” pos. case, mod. “hands.”

pr v a n c v pr
7. I bought the book and read it. **I** is nom. to “bought” and “read.” **And** is con.; cor.; cop.; connects “bought” and “read.”

pr v pr p pr a n
9. I see them on their winding way. **On** shows the rel. from “way” to “see.” **Winding** is an ad.; des.; part.; not comp., lim. “way.” (participial adj. are not comp.)

c pr v ad v pr p a n c v
10. For we dare not make ourselves of the number, or compare ourselves with some that commend themselves: but they measuring themselves by themselves and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise. **For** is a conj.; introduces the sen. **We** is nom. case to “dare.” **Dare** is a v.; ir.; tran.; act. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 1st per., plu. no., to agree with its sub. “we.” **Make** is a v.; ir.; tran.; act. voice; inf. mode; pres. tense; as a n.; obj.; case, gov. by “dare.” **Number** is neu. gen. obj. case, gov. by “of.” **Or** connects “make” and “compare.” **Compare** is a v.; reg.; tran.; act. voice; inf. mode; pres. tense; as a n. obj. case, gov. by “dare.” **Some** is a n.; com. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no., obj. case, gov. by “with.” **That** is a pro.; rel.; sim.; ant. “some:” com. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no., nom. case to “commend.” **Themselves** is a pro.; per.; comp.; ant. “some:” 3rd per., plu. no., obj. case, gov. by “commend.” **But** connects “sen.” **They** is nom. case to “are.” **Measuring** and **Comparing** are part.; reg.; trans.; act. voice; and as adj. belong to “they.” **Not** lim. “are.” **Wise** belongs to “they.”

v ad a
selves, are not wise. **For** is a conj.; introduces the sen. **We** is nom. case to “dare.” **Dare** is a v.; ir.; tran.; act. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 1st per., plu. no., to agree with its sub. “we.” **Make** is a v.; ir.; tran.; act. voice; inf. mode; pres. tense; as a n.; obj.; case, gov. by “dare.” **Number** is neu. gen. obj. case, gov. by “of.” **Or** connects “make” and “compare.” **Compare** is a v.; reg.; tran.; act. voice; inf. mode; pres. tense; as a n. obj. case, gov. by “dare.” **Some** is a n.; com. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no., obj. case, gov. by “with.” **That** is a pro.; rel.; sim.; ant. “some:” com. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no., nom. case to “commend.” **Themselves** is a pro.; per.; comp.; ant. “some:” 3rd per., plu. no., obj. case, gov. by “commend.” **But** connects “sen.” **They** is nom. case to “are.” **Measuring** and **Comparing** are part.; reg.; trans.; act. voice; and as adj. belong to “they.” **Not** lim. “are.” **Wise** belongs to “they.”

pr n pr.v p pr a n p n
11. My country 't is of thee, sweet land of liberty,

p pr pro v
Of thee, I sing.

Country is 2nd per.; abs. case. **It** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant.—nom. case to "is." **Of** shows the rel. from "thee" to "sing." The ant. of "thee" is "country."

pr a n c pr n
12. Thou great Instructor, lest I stray,

v pr pr a n pr n
Teach thou my erring feet thy way.

Thou is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. "Instructor" mas. gen.; 2nd per., sin. no.; nom. case; used as the sub. of "teach." (Some say abs. case.) **Instructor** is 2nd per., abs. case. **Lest** connects "sen." **Stray** is a v.; reg.; int.; sub. mode; pres. tense; 1st per., sin. no.; to agree with its sub. "I." **Teach** is a v.; ir.; tran.; act. voice; imp. mode; 2nd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "thou." "**Thou**" is a repetition of the first "thou" **Feet** is a n.; neu. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no., obj. case. it is the indirect obj. of "teach" or gov. by "(to)." The ant. of thy is "Instructor." **Way** is obj. case, gov. by "teach."

OLD GRAMMAR. Page 55. SENTENCES CORRECTED.

1. *He* and *I* both study grammar. 2. *He* and *I* were playmates. 3. *She* and my aunt are great friends. 4. Every person should try to improve *His* mind and heart. 5. Each scholar should try to learn *His* lesson. 6. *This* molasses cost me one dollar a gallon. 7. Many a thoughtless youth *makes* a good business *man*, but it is after *he* *has* reformed. 8. Both John and Samuel got *their* lesson. 9. If a fish is caught foul *it* is more difficult to land. 10. People should be kind to *one another*. 11. Did you see which of the scholars finished *his* examples first? 12. Each boy and girl should have *his* reward. 13. Let the President and the Senate make such appointments as *they* please. 14. If any member of the congregation wishes to connect *himself* with this church, *he* will please come forward while the choir sings. 15. They had some victuals left, and we ate *them*. 16. Every person and every thing was in *their* proper place. 17. The hen-hawk caught a hen, and killed her on *his* own nest. (or her own nest). Either way is right, if he kill the hen on the hen's nest then the sen. is right as it stands; but if he killed her on the hen-hawk's nest then *his own* would be right. 18. The earth is my mother and I will repose on *her* bosom.

19. It is *I* and not *she* whom you wish to see. 20. If any passenger has not paid his fare, he will come up to the captain's office and pay it.

REMARKS.

10th sen, The ant. of *they* is "some." 3rd *To-day* is parsed as an adv.; by some. 6th *Wicked* is parsed as mas. gen.; by some grammarians, and *his own* as pos. pro..

57

64

a n v c pr c pr
1. The farm is neither his nor theirs. **Neither** and **nor** are cor. conj., they connect "his and theirs." **His** is a pro.; pos.; sim.; ant. name of per. spoken of; mas. gen.; 3rd per., sing. no., pos. case, mod. "(farm)." **Theirs** is a pro.; pos.; sim.; ant. name of persons spoken of: 3rd per., com. gen.; plu. no., pos. case, mod. "(farm)."

v a n p pr a ad
2. Is that horse of yours lame yet? **Horse** is nom. case to "is." **Of** shows the rel. from "horse" to "(horses)." **Your** is a pro.; pos.; sim.; ant. name of per. or persons addressed: gen. — 2nd per., no. — pos. case, mod. "(horses)." **Yet** belongs to "is."

pr ad v a n p pr a n
3. I did not hear that lecture of yours last evening. **Of** shows the rel. from "lecture" to "(lectures)." **Yours** is a pro.; pos. case, mod. "(lectures)." **Evening** is obj. case. gov. by (during).

pr v a a n p pr
4. He is an old friend of ours. **Of** shows the rel.; from "(friends)" to "friend." **Ours** pos. case. mod "(friends)."

a n v ad pr pr v pr c pr
5. This work is not mine; it must be his or hers. **Mine, his & hers** are pos. case, and mod. "(book)."

a n p pr v a ad a n
6. That carriage of theirs is a very fine one. **Of** shows the rel. from "(carriages)" to "carriage." **Theirs** pos. case. mod. "(carriages)." **Very** belongs to "fine." **One** is a n; nom. case after "is."

n p pr ad ad a
7. Friend of mine, why so sad. **Friend** is 2nd per., abs. case. **Of** shows the rel. from "(friends)" to "friend." **Why** is an adv.; belongs to "(art)." **So** is an adv.; belongs to "sad." **Sad** is an adj.; comp.; and belongs to "(thou)."

REMARKS.

We have given this method of disposing of the possessive pronouns, because we believe it best. Harvey and others dispose of them in another way, by calling them possessive pro. and parsing "his" and "theirs" 3rd per., neu. gen.; being equivalent to farm nom. case after "is." Harvey also sanctions the way we have disposed of them, also Holbrook and others. See Harvey page 174, rem. 3rd Old, or 194, rem. 3rd New.

61

68

n pr v v

1. Those who sow will reap.

Those pro.-adj., used as a n.; com. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no.; nom. case to "will reap." **Who** is a pro.; rel.; ant. "those;" sim.; com. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no., nom. case to "sow." **Will reap** is fut. tense.

pr pr v v p pr n

2. He that hateth, dissembleth with his lips. **He** is nom. case to "dissembleth." **That** has "he" for its ant., nom. case to "hateth." **Hateth** is a v.; reg.; from hate, hated, hated; int.; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "that." **With** shows the rel. from "lips" to "dissembleth."

pr pr v a n v a n c n pr v a

3. They that forsake the law praise the wicked; but such as keep the law, contend with them. **They** is nom. case to "praise." **That** has "they" for its ant., nom. case to "forsake." **But** connects sen. **Such** is com. gen.; nom. case to "contend." **As** is a pro.; rel.; ant. "such;" sim.; com. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no.; nom. case to "keep." **Them** has wicked for its ant., obj. case; gov. by "with."

ad v a n p n pr pr n ad ad ad n pr

4. There is no class of persons that I dislike so much as those who slander their neighbors. **There** is an expletive; used without any qualifying character. **Class** is neu. gen.; sin. no.; nom. case, used as sub. of "is." **That** is a pro.; has "class" for its ant.; and obj. case; gov., by "dislike." **So** belongs to "much." and **Much** belongs to "dislike." (some take "so much" as a single adv.) **As** connects sen. and lim. (dislike.) **Those** is a n.; obj. case, gov. by "(dislike)." **Who** has "those" for its ant., nom. case to "slander." **Neighbors** obj. case, gov. by "slander."

a n pr pr v ad ad v p a n pr
5. The house which you admire so much, belongs to the man whom
pr v ad
we see younder. **House** is nom. case to "belongs." **Which** is obj.
case, gov. by "admire." much is comp. much, more, most. **Whom**
has "man" for its ant., obj. case, gov. by "see." **Yonder** is an adv.;
belongs to "see."

pr v v a n v a pr v
6. Whatever is, is right. (That is right which is.) **That** is a n;
neu. gen.; nom. case to "is." **Right** is an adj.; not comp.; belong to
"that." **Which** is a pro; has "that" for its ant.; nom. case to "is."

pr pr v p pr n pr v n pr
7. Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, will I do. (That which
pr v p pr n pr v
ye shall ask in my name, will I do). **That** is a n.; neu. gen.; 3rd per.,
sing. no., obj. case, gov. by "will do." **Which** has "that" for its ant.;
obj. case, gov. by "shall ask." **Ye** is 2nd per., plu. no.; nom. case to
"shall ask." **Shall ask & will do** are verbs; tran.; act. voice; ind.
mode; fut. tense; one 2nd per., plu. no.; the other 1st per., sin. no.; to
agree with "ye" and "I."

pr v pr v a pr v n pr v a
8. He will do what is right (He will do that which is right). **That**
is a n.; neu. gen.; obj. case, gov. by "will do." **Which** is a pro.; ant.
"that;" nom. case to "is." **Right** is an adj.; not comp.; belongs to
"which."

n v a n pr v a n pr v a n pr v
9. This is the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that ate
a n pr v p a n pr n v
the malt that lay in the house that Jack built. **This** is a n.; com.
gen.; sin. no.; nom. case to "is." **Dog** is com. gen.; nom. case after
"is." **That** is a pro.; rel.; ant. "dog;" nom. case to "worried." **Cat**
obj. case, gov. by "worried." **That** is com. gen.; ant. "cat;" nom. case
to "killed." **That** has rat for its ant.; com. gen.; nom. case to "ate."
That has "malt" for its ant.; neu. gen.; sin. no.; nom. case to "lay."
Lay is a verb ir.; from lie, lay, lain: int.; ind. mode, past. tense;
3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its nom. "malt." **That** has "house"
for its ant.; obj. case, gov. by "built." **Jack** is mas. gen.; sin. no.;
nom. case to "built."

a a n v pa pr v n
10. A kind boy avoids doing whatever injures others.

a a n v pa n pr v n
(A kind boy avoids doing that which injures others.)

Doing is a par.; from do, did, done: ir.; tr.; act. voice; and as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "avoids." **That** is a n.; neu. gen.; sin. no., obj. case, gov. by "doing." **Which** has "that" for its ant. nom. case to "injures." **Others** is a n.; com. gen.; plu. no.; obj. case, gov. by "injures."

SEN. CORRECTED. PAGE 61.

1. Tell me *Whom* you saw. 2. Those *Who* are rich should assist the poor. 3. I am the chap *who* is not afraid of ghosts. 4. I gave all *that* I had. 5. This is the man for *whom* we sent. 6. The dog *which* you bought, was stolen. 7. I shall not tell who went with me. I am happy in the friend *whom* I have long proved. 9. Whom, when they had scourged, they let go. 10. They compose the easiest *who* have learned to compose. 11. Do you know to whom you are talking? 12. They are the sort of people *that* I do not like. 13. This is the child *which* was lost.

68

70

pr v a n v
1. Who saw the horse run? **Who** is a pro.; inter.; sub.— gen.— per.— no.— nom. case to "saw." **Saw** is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice; act. passes to the phrase—"the horse to run." ind. mode; past tense; per.— no.— to agree with its sub. "who." **Horse** is obj. case, used as sub. of the inf. "to run" or obj. case, gov. by "saw."—See Harvey's old Grammar, page 177 rem. 3rd or New, page 193 rem. 3rd— **Run** is a v.; ir.; int.; inf. mode; pres. tense; as an adj. belongs to "horse" or obj. of "saw." **Who** saw the horse's running.

pr n v n p a n ad
2. Whose house is that on the hill yonder? **Whose** is parsed the same as "who" except case which is pos. mod. "house." **That** is a n.; nom. case after "is." **Yonder** belongs to "is."

4. For whom did he inquire? **For** shows the rel. from "whom" to "did inquire." **Whom** is a pro.; inter.; sub.— gen.— per.— no.— obj. case, gov. by "for."

pr pr v a a c a n
5. Which will you have, the large or small book? **Which** is a pro.; inter.; sub.(book): neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no., obj. case, gov. by "will

have." **Or** connects "large" and "small." **Book** is obj. case in app. with "which."

pr pr v pr v
6. Whom did you take me to be? **Whom** is a pro.; inter.; sub. per. spoken of: gen.— 3rd per., sin. no., obj. case, gov. by "to be." **Did take** is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice, act. passes to the phrase—"me to be whom"— **Me** is obj. case, gov. by "did take" or used as the sub. of "to be." **To be** is an int- v.; inf. mode; as an adj. belongs to "me" or obj. of "did take." The inf. must have the same case after as before it.

pr pr v n
7. What shall I do? Wait (is what you shall do). **What** is a pro.; inter.; sub. "wait;" 3rd per., sin. no., obj. case, gov. by "shall do." **Wait** is 3rd per., sin. no., nom. case to "(is)."

pr v a c a n
8. What can be more beautiful than that landscape (is)? **What** is a pro.; inter.; sub.— gen.— per.— no.— nom. case to "can be." **More beautiful** is an adj.; comp. degree belongs to "what." **Than** connects sen.. **Landscape** is nom. case to "(is)."

pr v a n
9. Which is the lesson? **Which** is a pro.; inter.; sub. "(lesson):" neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no., nom. case to "is."

pr v pr ad v n
10. Who told you how to parse "what"? **Who** is a pro.; inter.; sub. — gen.— per.— no.— nom. case to "told." **Told** is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice. **You** is obj. case, gov. by "(to)" or indirect object of "told." **To parse** is inf. mode; as a noun, obj. case, gov. by "told." **What** is a n.; 3rd per., neu. gen.; sin. no., obj. case, gov. by "to parse."

pr v p a n pr n
1. Who is in the garden? My father (is in the garden) **Who** is a pro.; inter.; sub. "father:" mas. gen.; nom. case to "is." **Father** is nom. case to "(is)."

pr ad v pr v p a n
2. I do not know who is in the garden. **Do know** is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice; act. passes to the clause — "who is in the garden." ind. mode; pres. tense; 1st per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "I." **Who** is a pro.; inter.; sub.— gen.— 3rd per., sin. no., nom. case to "is."

3. Tell me what I shall do. (Tell me that which I shall do). **Tell** is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per.; no.—to agree with “(you).” **Me** is obj. case, gov. by “(to)” or indirect object of “tell.” **That** is a n.; obj. case, gov. by “tell.” **Which** has “that” for its ant.; obj. case, gov. by “shall do.”

4. What vessel is that?

5. Always seek for what you need the most. (Always seek for that which you need the most). **Always** is an adv.; lim. “seek.” **Seek** is a v.; ir.; int.; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., no.—to agree with “(you).” **That** is obj. case, gov. by “for.” **Which** is a pro.; rel.; ant. “that.” obj. case, gov. by “need.” **The most** is an adverb; lim. “need.”

6. Whose house was burned last night? Mr. Hubbard’s. **Whose** is a pro.; inter.; sub. “Mr. Hubbard’s.” mas. gen.; 3rd per., sing. no.; pos. case, mod. “house.” **was burned** is a v.; reg.; trans.; pass. voice; ind. mode; past tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. “house.” **Night** is obj. case, gov. by “(during).” **Mr. Hubbard’s** is pos. case, pos. “(house).”

7. The boy closed the shutters, which darkened the room. **Which** is a pro.; rel.; sim.; ant. “shutters.” neu. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no., nom. case to “darkened.”

8. What is his name? **What** is a pro.; inter.; sub. (name) spoken of: neu. gen.; 3rd per., sing. no., nom. case to “is.”

9. Whoever enters here should have a pure heart. (He should have a pure heart who enters here). **He** is nom. case to “should have.” **Should have** is a v.; ir.; from have, had, had: trans. act. voice: pct. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. “he.” **Who** is a pro.; rel.; ant. “he.” nom. case to “enters.”

10. I gave all that I had. **Gave** is ir. trans. v.; act. voice; 1st per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. “I.” **All** is a n.; neu. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no.; obj. case, gov. by “gave.” **That** is a pro.; rel.; sim.; ant. “all.” obj. case, gov. by “had.”

SENTENCES CORRECTED.

1. *Who* do you suppose it was? 2. *Whom* do you suppose it to be? 3. Those who consider themselves good *critics* are not always so considered by others. 4. One should not think too favorably of *himself*. 5. Do you know to *whom* you are talking? 6. The army was cut up at least it suffered much. 7. Be sure to tell nobody *who* you are, 8. Each of the sexes should be kept within *its* proper bounds. 9. The council were divided in *their* estimates. 10. No one could have acted more gallantly than *he* who bore the standard of the legion. 11. I wish I was *she*. 12. Many a youth has injured his prospects for life by one imprudent step. 13. The moon appears, but the light is not *her* own. 14. Between *him* and *me* there is some disparity of years but none between *him* and *her*. 15. *Who* say the people that I am? 16. Each one of those pleasures *which* are pursued to excess, converts *its-self* into poison. 17. *Them who* honor me I will honor. 18. The very men *who* had fought in the Peninsular war, and had received the plaudits of all Europe were defeated at New Orleans. 19. She was a conspicuous flower *whom* he had sensibility to love, ambition to attempt, and skill to win. 20. Those lots would have brought more money if they had been sold sooner.

71

pr v a n p a n
2. Ye are the light of the world. **Ye** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. name of persons addressed: 2nd per., gen.—plu. no.; nom. case to “are.” **Light** is nom. case after “are.”

a n ad ad v
3. That garment is not well made. **Is made** is a v.; trans.; pass. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with “garment.” **Not & Well** mod. “is made;” “well” is compared.

a n p n v a n p n
4. One ounce of gold is worth sixteen ounces of silver. **Ounce** is nom. case to “is worth.” **Is worth** is a v.; defective; trans.; pass. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with “ounce.” **Ounces** is obj. case, gov. by “(at).” (Some parse “worth” as an adj.; others as a prep.) (We think it is equivalent to “is valued.”)

a n p N a n p N v
5. The prayers of David, the son of Jesse, are ended. **Prayers** is nom. case to “are ended.” **of** shows the rel. from “David” to “prayers.”

Son is obj. case in app. with "David." **Are ended** is a v.; reg; tr.; pass. voice, ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., plu. no., to agree with "prayers."

a n v p a n p a n
7. The army is loaded with the spoils of many nations. **Army** is neu. gen.; nom. case to "is loaded." **Is loaded** is pass. voice.

v p a a n a p n
8. Be of the same mind one toward another. **Be** is a v.; ir.; int.; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., plu. no., to agree with "(ye)." **One** is com. gen.; nom. case to "(be)." **Toward** shows the rel. from "(be)" to "another."

pr v a n pr v p a n a n
9. He sacrificed every thing he had in the world: what more could we ask? **What** lim. "more." **More** is obj. case, gov. by "could ask."

pr v ad ad a pr v a n
10. Who is here so base that would be a bondman? **Who** is a pro.; inter.; sub. (person); mas. gen.; sin. no.; nom. case to "is." **Here** lim. "is." **So** lim. "base." **Base** belongs to "who." **That** is a pro.; rel.; sim.; ant. name of per. spoken of; nom. case to "would be." (Some call it a conjunction and supply "he.") **Bondman** is nom. case after "would be."

pr v p a n v pr pr pr v
11. I speak as to wise men: judge ye what I say. **As to** is a prep.; shows the rel. from "men to "speak." **Judge** is a v.; reg.; trans.; act. voice; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., plu. no., to agree with its sub. "ye." **What** is equivalent to "that which." **That** is a n.; obj. case, gov. by "judge." **Which** is a pro.; rel.; ant. "that:" obj. case, gov. by "say."

n v pr c n p pr pr ad v pr
12. Liberty was theirs as men: without it they did not esteem themselves men. **Theirs** is pos. case, mod. "(liberty)." **As** connects "theirs" and "men." **Men** is pos. case, in app. with "theirs." **Without** shows the rel.; from "it" to "did esteem." **It** is pro.; ant. "liberty." **Men** is obj. case, gov. by "(to be)" or in app. with "themselves."

a n p n ad pa p pr n
13. The death of Socrates, peacefully philosophizing with his friends,

v a a pr v
is the most pleasant that could be desired. **Death** is nom. case to "is." **Philosophizing** is a part.; reg.; int.; as an adj. belongs to "Socrates" **The & most pleasant** are adj. belong to "(death)." **That** has "death" for its ant. nom. case to "could be desired." **Could** be desired is pass. voice; pot. mode.

pr v a a n pr v a n ad
14 I was a stricken deer that left the herd long since.
Deer is com. gen.; nom. case after "was." **Long since** is an adv.; not comp.; lim. "left." **Herd** is neu. gen. **Stricken** is comp. lim. "deer."

i a N a n p n v n p pr
15. O Popular Applause! what heart of man is proof against thy
a a n
sweet seducing charms?
Applause is 2nd per., abs. case. **Proof** is a n.; nom. case after "is." **Thy** is a pr.; ant. "applause:" pos case, mod. "charms." **Seducing** may be comp. though part-adj. are generally not.

n v a a a a n
16; Beauty is but a vain, a fleeting good:
a a n pr v ad
A shining gloss that fadeth suddenly.
But a is an adj.; not comp.; lim. "good." **Vain a & fleeting** lim. "good." **Good & Gloss** are nom. case after "is." **That** is a pro.; rel.; ant. "gloss;" nom. case to "fadeth."

a a a a n v pr n
17. What black, what ceaseless cares besiege our state:
a n pr v p n c p n
What strokes we feel from fancy and from fate.
What and **What** are adj.; not comp., and lim. "cares." **Black** and **ceaseless** are comp., and lim. "cares." **Besiege** is a v.; act. voice. **Strokes** is obj. case, gov. by "feel," **And** con. "phrases."

v pr n a n
18. Unveil thy bosom faithful tomb;
v a a n p pr n
Take this new treasure to thy trust;
c v a a n ' n
And give these sacred relics room
v p a a n
To slumber in the silent dust.

pr n c pr n c v
 Their mirth and their employment, and shall come

c v pr n p pr
 And make their bed with thee—*Bryant.*

When is a con-adv.; connects two clauses, and mod. "art gone."
Art gone is a v.; int.; ind. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., sin. no. to agree with its sub. "thou." **Brood** is neu. gen.; nom. case to "will plod." **On** mod. "will plod." **And** connects sentences. **One** is com. gen. 3rd per., sin. no., nom. case to "will chase." **As before** is an adv.; mod. "will chase." **His** is a pro.; sim.; ant. "one;" com. gen.; pos. case, mod. "phantom." **Phantom** is neu. gen.; obj. case, gov. by "will chase." **Yet** connects sentences. **Those** is com. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no., nom. case to "shall leave," "shall come" and "shall make." **Their** is a pro.; ant. "these;" pos. case, mod. "mirth." **Mirth & employment** are obj. case, gov. by "shall leave." **And** connects "shall leave" and "shall come." **Shall come & Shall make** are verbs; ir.; int.; ind. mode; fut. tense; 3rd per., plu. no., to agree with "these." **Thee** is a pro.; per.: sim.; ant. name of person addressed; gen.—2nd per., sin. no., obj. case. gov. by "with." **Shall make** is trans. act. voice.

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The verbs in the 2. 4. 6. sentences are pass. voice. **News** in the 2nd sen. is sin. no. The verbs in the 1. 3. 5. 8. 9. sentences are act. voice.

81

pr v a n pa
 1. I have heard the bells tolling. **Bells** is obj. case, gov. by "have heard." **Tolling** is a part.; from the verb "toll." pres. part.; as an adj. belongs to "bells."

pr v a n pa
 2. He saw the letter opened. **Opened** is a part.; from "open:" perfect part.; belongs to "letter."

n v pa pa c pa
 4. Boys like running, jumping, and skating. **Running, Jumping & Skating** are prs. part., used as nouns 3rd per., neu. gen., sin. no., obj. case, gov. by "like."

a n pa p a n v pr n
 5. The vessel anchored in the bay, has lost her sails. **Anchored** is a part.; from anchor: perfect part.; belongs to "vessel." **Has lost** is a

v ; ir.; trans.; act. voice; ind. mode; pres-per. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "vessel."

pa pr n pr v p N
6. Having sold my farm. I shall remove to Iowa. **Having sold** is a part.: from "sell:" compound part.; belongs to "I:" also act. voice. **Farm** is obj. case, gov. by "having sold."

a n p a n v a a n
7. The burning of the capitol was a wanton outrage. **Burning** is a pres-part.; used as a n.; nom. case to "was."

pr ad v a n pa
8. Have you not seen strong men weeping? **Have seen** is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice; ind. mode; pres-per. tense; 2d per., no. — to agree with its sub. "you." **Men** is obj. case, gov. by "have seen." **Weeping** is a pres-part.; belongs to "men."

a n pa a n v
9. The general having been captured, the army was defeated. **Having been captured** is a part.: compound: from "capture:" pass. voice, and belongs to "general." **Was defeated** is a v.; reg.; trans.; pass. voice.

pr pa ad v pr a
10. Your remaining here would ruin us all. **Your** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. — gen. — 2nd per.; no. — pos. case, mod. "remaining." **Remaining** is a part.: from "remain:" pres-par.; nom. case to "would ruin." **Us** is the obj. of "would ruin." **All** is an adj., qual. "us."

pa ad ad pa ad ad pa ad n v
11. Said but once, said but softly, not marked at all, words revive before me in darkness and solitude.

p pr p n c n
Said is a part.: from "say:" per-part.; pass. voice, and belongs to "Words." **But** lim. "once." **Once** lim. "said." The 2nd "said" is parsed the same as 1st "said." **But** lim. "softly." **Softly** lim. "said." **Marked** is parsed the same as "said." **At all** adv.; lim. "marked." "Darkness" and "Solitude" are obj. case, gov. by "in."

a n pa p n ad
12. A man hardened in depravity would have been perfectly contented with an acquittal so complete, announced in language so gracious.

Hardened is a part.; per-part.; pass. voice. and belongs to "man." **Would have been contented** is a v.; tr; pass. voice; pot. mode; past-per. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "man." **So** lim. "complete." **Complete** belongs to "acquittal." **Announced** is a p r-part.; pass. voice; as an adj., belongs to "acquittal." **In** shows the rel. from "language" to "announced." **So** lim. "gracious." **Gracious** belongs to "language."

pr v a n pa " p a n
13. I heard the ripple washing in the reeds,

c a a n pa p a n
And the wild water lapping on the crags.

Washing is a pres-part.; as an adj. lim. "ripple." **Lapping** is a pres-part.; as an adj. lim. "water."

pa pa pa
14. Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
ad y n br v

Onward through life he goes,

n pa n pa
Something attempted, something done,
v a n n

Has earned a night's repose.

Toiling, Rejoicing, Sorrowing are pres-part.: as adj., belong to "he." **Onward** lim. "goes." **Through** shows the rel. from "life" to "goes." **Something** is nom. case to "has earned." **Attempted** is a per-part.; passive voice; as an adj., lim. "something." The 2d something is nom. case in app. with the 1st "something." **Done** is parsed the same as "attempted." **Repose** is obj. case, gov. by "has earned."

a a n v
1. A great storm is raging. **Is raging** is an int. verb: ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "storm."

v pr a n
3. Bring me some flowers. **Bring** is a v.; ir.; trans; act. voice; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., no.—to agree with "(you)." **Me** is obj. case, gov. by (for) or indirect obj. of "bring."

v pr p n
4. Hope thou in god.

Hope is a v.; reg.; int.; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., sin. no., to agree with "thou." **In** shows the rel. from "God" to "hope."

c pr v pr v
5. If he study, he will excel.

If connects sentences. "he will excell" if "he study." **Study** is sub. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "he." **Will excell** is ind. mode; fut. tense.

c pr v pr v ad pr v a

6. If he studies it is when he is alone. **If** connects sentences. **Studies** is ind. mode. **It** is a pro.; per.; sim. ant;—(some say "if he studies" is the ant.) **nen. gen.**; 3rd per., sin. no., nom. case to "is." **when** is a con-adv.; connects two clauses and lim. "is." **Alone** belongs to "he."

v pa a pr v a n

7. Were I rich I would purchase that property. **Were** is a v.; ir.; int.; sub. mode; past. tense; 1st per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "I." **Rich** is an adj.; comp.; belongs to "I."

pr v p pr

8. Who will go with me? **Who** is a pro.; inter.; sub.—gen.—per.—no.—nom. case to "will go." **me** is obj. case, gov. by "with."

v pr v pr n

9. Do let me see your book.

Do let is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., no.—to agree with (you). **Me** is obj. case, gov. by "do let." or obj. case, used as the sub. of "to see." **To see** is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice; inf. mode; pres. tense; as an adj. lim. "me." —Harvey. or as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "do let." —Holbrook.

v ad pr n i pr n

11. Lift up your heads, O ye gates!

Lift is a v.; reg.; tr.; act. voice; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., plu. no., to agree with its sub. "ye." **Your** is a pro.; per.; simp.; ant. "gates;" pos. case, mod. "heads." **Heads** is obj. case, gov. by "lift." **Ye** is nom. case to "lift." **Gates** is 2nd per. abs. case.

a v a n p n c pr v a n p n

12. Blessed are the pure in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. **Blessed** is an adj.; belongs to "poor." **Poor** is nom. case, used as sub. of "are." Some take "are blessed" as a pass. verb. **In** shows the rel. from "spirit" to "poor." **For** connects two clauses. **Theirs** is a pro.; 3rd per., com. gen.; plu. no., pos. case mod. "(kingdom)."

pr v pr

13. He should have told you. **You** is obj. case, gov. by "(to)."

pr v ad v pr p pr a n

14. They dare not puzzle us for their own sakes. **Dare** is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice; 3rd per.; plu. no., to agree with "they." **Not** lim. "dare." **Puzzle** is a v.; reg.; trans.; act. voice; inf. mode; pres. tense; as a n. obj. case, gov. by "dare." **Us** is the obj. of "puzzle." **For** shows the rel. from "sakes" to "dare."

v pr ad pr v pr v pr ad

15. Let us not, I beseech you deceive ourselves longer. **Let** is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice; inf. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., plu. no., to agree with "(you)." **Us** is obj. case, gov. by "let," or obj. case used as the sub. of "to deceive." **Not** lim. "let." **Beseech** is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice; act. passes to the clause—"Let us not deceive ourselves longer." **You** is obj. case, gov. by "(of)." **Deceive** is a v.; reg.; trans.; act. voice; inf. mode; pres. tense; as an adj. belongs to "us." or as a noun obj. gov. by "let." **You** is plu. no. **Ourselves** is obj. case, gov. by "deceive." **Longer** lim. "deceive."

N v pr a a n n v c n v a

16. God help us! what a poor world this would be if this were the true doctrine. **God** is a n.; 3rd per., mas. gen.; nom. case to "help." (Some say 2nd per., abs. case.) **What a** is an adj.; lim. "world." **World** is nom. case used as pred. of "would be." **This** is a n.; nom. case to "would be." **If** connects clauses. **Were** is sub. mode; past. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "this."

c a n v a p a n p a n pr v a p a

17. If a line is parallel to a line of a plane, it is parallel to that plane. **If** connects sentences. **Is** is ind. mode. **Parallel** is an adj.; not comp.; belongs to "plane." **To** shows the rel. from "line" to "is." **It** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. "line." **To** shows the rel. from "plane" to "is."

c a n v a a n a n p n

18. If a plane intersect two parallel planes the lines of intersection will be parallel. **If** connects two clauses. **Intersect** is sub. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with "plane." **Planes** is obj. case, gov. by "intersect." **Lines** is nom. to "will be." **Will be** is ind. mode; fut. tense; 3rd per., plu. no. to agree with "lines."

19. Such a man were one for whom a woman's heart should beat
 ad ad pr v c v ad pr v
 constant while he breathes. and break when he dies. **Such** a is an
 adj.; not comp. lim. "name." **Were** is ind. mode.; past. tense; 3rd
 per., sin. no.; to agree with its sub. "man." **For** shows the rel. from
 "whom" to "should beat" and "break." **Constant** may be comp.
 lim. "should beat." **While** is a con-adv.; connects two clauses and
 lim. "breathes." **Heart** is nom. case to "should beat" and "break."
And connects "should beat" and "break." **Should beat** and **Should**
break are ir. int. verbs; pot. mode; past tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to
 agree with "heart." **When** is a con-adv.; connects two clauses an
 lim. "dies."

20. Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom; let me serve
 v pr p n pr n v pr v
 p n N ad pa
 In heaven God ever blest.—*Milton.*

Reign is a v.; reg.; int.; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., sin. no., to
 agree with its sub. "thou." **Hell** is obj. case, gov. by "in." **Kingdom**
 is obj. case in app. with "hell." **Let** is a v., ir.; trans.; act. voice; imp.
 mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., sin. no., to agree with "(thou)." **Me** is
 obj. case, gov. by "let;" or obj. case used as sub. of the inf. "to serve."
To serve is a v.; reg.; trans.; act. voice; inf. mode; as an adj. lim.
 "me;" or as a noun obj. case, gov. by "let." **In** shows the rel. from
 "heaven" to "God." **God** is obj. case., gov. by "serve." **Ever** lim.
 "before." **Blest** is a pre-part.; pass. voice; as an adj. lim. "God."

21. Place me on Sunium's marble steep,
 ad n p a n c pr
 Where nothing, save the waves and I,
 v pr a n v
 May hear our mutual murmurs sweep;

ad ad v pr v c v
 There, swan-like, let me sing and die.—*Byron.*

Place is a v.; reg.; trans.; act. voice; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2d per.,
 no. —to agree with "(you)." **Me** is obj. case, gov. by "place." **On**
 shows the rel. from "steep" to "place." **Sunium's** is neu. gen.; 3rd
 per., sin. no.; pos. case, mod. "steep." **Where** is a con-adv.; con. two
 clauses and mod. "may hear." **Nothing** is nom. case to "may hear."
Save shows the rel. from "waves" and "I" to "nothing."

I is equivalent to "me." Waves & I are obj. case, gov. by "save." Our is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. "waves" and "I." mas. gen., 1st per., plu. no.; pos. case, mod. "murmurs." Murmurs is obj. case, gov. by "may hear" or obj. case used as sub. "to sweep." To sweep is inf. mode, as an adj. lim. "murmurs" or as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "may hear." There is an adv.; lim. "sing" and "die." Swan-like is an adv.; lim. "sing" and "die." Let is parsed like "place." Me is obj. case, gov. by "let" or used as sub. of "to sing" and "to die." To sing and To die are int. verbs; inf. mode; pres. tense; as adj. they lim. "me." Waves is a n.; 3rd per., mas. gen.; obj. case, gov. by "save." (Parser's manuel page 52.)

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106

1. The v. is ind. mode; pres-per. tense. 2. The v. is pot. mode; past tense. 3. The v. is ind. mode; past-per. tense. 4. The v. is ind. mode; past-per. tense; also pass voice. 5. The v. is sub. mode; past tense; also pass. voice. 6. The v. is pot. mode; pres-per. tense; also pass. voice. 7. The v. is ind. mode; past tense; also pass. voice. 8. The v. is ind. mode; fut-per. tense. 9. The v. is ind. mode; fut-per. tense; also pass. voice. 10. The v. is pot. mode; past-per. tense. 11. The v. is pot. mode; past-per. tense; also pass. voice. 12. The v. is ind. mode; fut-per. tense. 13. The v. is pot. mode; past-per. tense. 14. The v. is ind. mode; past tense; also pass. voice. 15. The v. is sub. mode; past-per. tense; also pass. voice. 16. The v. is ind. mode; pres. tense. also pass. voice. 17. The v. is sub. mode; pres. tense. 18. The v. is ind. mode; pres. tense; also pass. voice. 19. The v. is sub. mode; pres. tense. also pass. voice. 20. The v. is pot. mode; pres. tense. 21. & 22. The verbs are imp. mode; pres. tense. 23. The verb is sub. mode; pres. tense. 24. The verb is ind. mode; pres. tense.

Williams says in his manual, page 120, that all verbs which follow the sign if, less, unless, except, whether are subj. mode.

SEN. CORRECTED. PAGE 99.

1. The cloth *was woren* beautifully. 2. I *saw* him run when you *came*. 3. The boys *fought* almost an hour. 4. I *strung* the raspberries on a spear of grass. 5. Were the cattle driven to the pasture? 6. She *has taken* my pencil. 7. The plastering *has fallen* from the ceiling. 8. Charles *won* the prize after he had *striven* many times. 11. I did not *get* my

SEN. CORRECTED. PAGE 99.

exercise *written* in time. 11. The wind *has blown* the fence down. 12. He *went* and *brought* some snow into the house. 13. Who *taught* you how to spell? 14. the stone *smote* him right in the face. 15. I *lay* down and *arose* much refreshed. 16. The cars *ran* off the track. 17. The bells *rang* when we *came* into town. 18. He could have *gone*. 19. I *saw* some fine cattle to-day. 20. You and I *are going* to the concert, *are* we *not*. 21? Neither he nor she *is* good to me. 22. The steamboat *came* puffing along. 23. His face has *worn* a sad expression for more than a week. 24. I am in a quandary whether a horse or grayhound *runs* the *faster*. 25. The man threw a stone and made the raccoon run. 26. John *climbed* the tree, and *shook* the chestnuts down.

102

112

pr v pa n
1. They commenced plowing yesterday. **Plowing** is a pres-part. as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "commenced." **Yesterday** is a n.; obj. case, gov. by "(on.)" Some say it is an adv.

pr ad v n
2. I seldom write letters. **Seldom** belongs to "write."

pr n v pr a n ad pr v p a
3. My father bought me some pine-apples when he came from the city. **My** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. per. speaking: gen.—1st per., sin. no.; pos. case, mod. "father." **Me** is parsed the same as "my" except case, which is obj. gov. by "(for)" or indirect obj. of "brought." **Pine-apples** is obj. case, gov. by "brought." **When** is a con-adv.; connects two clauses; lim. "came."

pr v v
4. She had gone to walk. **Had gone** is int. verb. **To walk** is a v.; reg.; int.; inf. mode; pres. tense; as an adv: lim. "had gone."

ad pr v v pr n
5. When do you intend to return my umbrella? **When** lim. "do intend." **You** is a pro.; per.; sim. ant.—gen.—2nd per., no.—

nom. case to "do intend." **To return** is a v.; reg.; tr.; act. voice; inf. mode; as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "do intend." **Umbrella** is obj. case, gov. by "to return."

a n v a
6. The workmen should have been more careful.

Should have been is a v.; ir.; cop.; pot. mode; past-per. tense; 3rd per., plu. no., to agree with its sub. "workmen." **More careful** is com. degree, belongs to "workmen."

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v pr n
7. Hallowed be thy name. **Be hallowed** is a v.; reg.; trans.; pass. voice; imp. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per.; sin. nō., to agree with its sub. "name." **Thy** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. name of per. addressed: mas. gen.; 2nd per., sin. no.; pos. case, mod. "name."

v a n
8. Respect the aged. **Respect** is a v.; reg.; trans.; act. voice: imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., no—to agree with "(you)."

pr ad v v pr
9. I could not learn to do it. **To do** is an ir-verb; trans.; act. voice; inf. mode; as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "could learn." **It** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant.—neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no.; obj. case, gov. by "to do."

a n v a
10. The weather was unpleasant. **Unpleasant** is comp. and belongs to "weather."

pr v a
11. He should have been more industrious. **More industrious** is comp. belongs to "he."

pr v pr
12. Shall I assist you? **I** is the sub. and **You** the obj. of "shall assist."

ad a n v ad
13. How many regiments were mustered out? **How** mod. "many." **Were Mustered** is a v.; reg.; trans.; pass. voice; ind. mode; past tense; 3rd per., plu. no., to agree with its sub. "regiments." **Out** mod. "were mustered."

v n a n p n
14. Have all the gifts of healing? **All** is nom. case used as sub. of "have." **Gifts** is obj. case, gov. by "have."

v pr n p a n p pr n
 15. Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. **Remember** is a v.; reg.; trans.; act. voice; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "thou." **In** shows the rel. from "days" to "remember." **Youth** is neu. gen.; obj. case, gov. by "of."

a n v p pr n
 16. The poor must work in their grief. **Their** is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant. poor: com. gen.; 3rd per., plu. no.; pos. case, mod. "grief."

pr ad v c pr n v a
 17. We were speedily convinced that his professions were insincere. **Were convinced** is a v.; reg.; trans.; pass. voice. **That** connects clauses. **Insincere** belongs to "professions." it is comp.

v n v pr n
 18. Hear, father, hear our prayer!

ad pr n pr n v
 Long hath thy goodness our footsteps attended.

Hear is a v.; ir.; trans.; act. voice; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "(thou)." **Father** is 2nd per., abs. case. The 2nd "hear" is a repetition of the 1st. **Long** mod. "hath attended." **Goodness** is nom. case to "hath attended." **Footsteps** is obj. case, gov. by "hath attended."

a a n pr v a n
 19. That very law that molds a tear,
 c v pr v p pr n
 And bids it trickle from its source,
 a n v a n a n
 That law preserves the earth a sphere,

c v a n p pr n
 And guides the planets in their course.—*Rogers.*

Law is nom. case to "preserves" and "guides." **That** is a pro.; rel.; ant. "law:" neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no., nom. case to "moulds" and "bids." **And** connects "mold's" and "bids." **It** is a pro.; ant. "tear:" obj. case, gov. by "bids." or obj. case used as sub. of "to trickle." **To trickle** is an int. v.; inf. mode; as an adj. belongs to "it" or as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "bids." **From** shows the rel. from "source" to "to trickle." **Law** is nom. case in app. with first law. **Sphere** is obj. case in app. with "earth" or obj. of "(to be)." **And** connects "preserves" and "guides." **In** shows the rel. from "course" to "guides."

ad a ad pa ad pr n
20. Why restless, why cast down my soul?

v ad c pr v
Hope still, and thou shalt sing

a n p pr pr v pr N
The praise of Him who is thy God,

pr N c pr N
Thy Savior, and thy King.

Why mod, "restless." **Restless** belongs to "(thou)." **Why** mod "art cast." **Art cast** is a v.; ir.; trans.; pass. voice; 2nd per., sin. no.; to agree with its sub. "(thou)." **Down** mod. "art cast." **Soul** is 2nd per., abs. case. **Hope** is a v.; reg.; int.; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., sin. no., to agree with "(thou)." **Still** can not be comp.; mod, "hope." **And** con. sentences, **Praise** is obj. case, gov. by "shalt sing." **Who** is a pro.; rel.; ant. "Him." 3rd per.; mas. gen.; sin. no.; nom. case to "is." **God** is nom. case after "is." **Savior** and **King** are in the same case,

c n v pr v ad N v
21. If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined,

ad a a a p n
The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.

If connects sentences. **Allure** is a v.; reg.; tr.; act. voice; sub. mode. **Think** is a v.; ir.; int.; imp. mode; pres. tense; 2nd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "(thou)." **How** is a con-adv.; con. two clauses, and mod. "shined." **The** lim. "wisest," "brightest," and "meanest." **Wisest**, **Brightest**, and **Meanest** belong to "Bacon." **Of** shows the rel. from these three adj. to "mankind."

c n v pr ad ad n
22. If goodness lead him not, yet weariness

v pr p pr n
May toss him to my heart.

If connects sentences. **Lead** is sub. mode. **Him** is obj. case, gov. by "lead." **Not** mod. "lead." **Yet** mod, "may toss." **Him** is obj. case, gov. by "may toss."

PASSIVE FORMS.

The verbs are all pass. voice, the action passing to their subjects except the 6th which is int. **Mayor** is nom. case after the verb.

Were invited is 1st per., to agree with sub. "I" plu. no., to agree with its sub. "you," "he," & "I." **To be** in 7th sen. is cop.; inf. mode; as an adv. lim. "is said." **One hundred** lim. "feet." **Feet** is nom. after "to be." **Deep** belongs to "lake." **Yesterday** is obj. case, gov. by "(on)."

PROGRESSIVE, EMPHATIC, & INTERROGATIVE FORMS.

Is writing is an ir. v.; tr.; act. voice. **Should have been studying** is a v.; tr.; act. voice; pot. mode; past per. tense. **Do wish** in the 4th is act. voice; act. passes to "you were here." **Denying** is a part.; reg.; act. voice; as a n. obj. case, gov. by "in." **Where** in the 8th mod. "were going." **When** is a con-adv.; connects clauses and mod. "met."

103.

SEN. CORRECTED.

1. John did not *intend* to do any mischief. 2. He *lay* down to take a sleep. 3. I *presume* you are from the East. 4. You *should not have done* so for you *knew* better. 5. Had I *known* that, I should rather *not* have seen him. 6. The bl'k-smith shod my horse. 7. I should not *have* known you. 8. He *could have gone* as well as not. 9. I *saw* a steam-boat to-day. 10. I never *saw* any thing like it. 11. He *went* and *did* it. 12. Mary *was chosen* on my side. 13. The water ran into our cellar. 14. He knew nothing of what was *doing*. 15. Those

trees will bear more *pruning* yet. 16. A new school-house is *building* in our district. 17. The boy *swam* the river. 18. I *shall* be drowned: nobody *will* help me. 19. *Should* we have a good time if we *would* go? 20. *were* I to play truant I would get punished. 21. By following me you will get there sooner. 22. We *shall* receive our money tomorrow. 23. Writing is *making* letters with a pen or pencil. 24. The order served rather to exasperate than *to quiet* the people. 25. Money is scarce and times *are* hard. 26. I never could understand that passage and I presume I never shall understand it. 27. Your

intentions *may* have been *good* and probably they were. 28. No one ever worked so hard as I *did* to-day. 29. Any word which *can be compared* is an adjective. 30. Time and tide *wait* on no man. 31. Either Stephen or Jonas *must stay* at home. 32. What black despair, what horror *fills* his mind? 33. That a belle should be vain, or a fop ignorant, *is* not to be wondered at. 34. Our potatoes *are* all gone.

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pr v ad ad
1. They lived very happily. **Very** mod. "happily." **Happily** mod. "lived."

ad pr v ad a
2. Why do you look so sad? **Why** mod. "do look." **Sad** belongs to "you."

ad n v a n v
3. When spring comes, the flowers will bloom. **Then** is a con-adv.; connects clauses and mod. "come." **Will bloom** is fut. tense.

ad ad a n v
4. How rapidly the moments fly! **How** mod. "rapidly." **Rapidly** mod. "fly."

pr v pr ad c ad
5. He signed it then and there. **Then** and **There** are two separate adv.; mod. "signed."

pr v pr ad
6. I have read it again and again. **Again** and **again** is a single adv.; mod. "have read." It is a pro.; per.; sim.; ant.—neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no., obj. case, gov. by "have read."

pr v ad ad
7. He will do so no more. **So** mod. "will do," **No more** mod. "will do."

a n v ad
8. The mystery will be explained by and by, **Will be explained** is a v.; reg.; trans.; pass. voice; ind. mode; fut. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with mystery." **By** and **by** mod. "will be explained."

ad pr v a n

9. Perchance you are the man. **Perchance** mod. "are." **You** is a pro.; per.; ant. person spoken to: 2nd per., mas. gen.; sin. no., nom. case to "are."

ad pr v

10. Whither has he gone? **Whither** mod. "has gone."

pr ad v

11. They were agreeably disappointed. **Were disappointed** is a v.; pass. voice; act. passes to "they."

pr v ad p a n ad

12. He lives just over the hill yonder. **Just** mod. "over the hill." **Yonder** mod. "lives."

ad v a n v c N v pr

13. Henceforth let no man fear that God will forsake us. **Henceforth** mod. "let." **Man** is obj. case, gov. by "let" or obj. case, used as the sub. of "to fear." **To fear** is a v.; reg.; trans.; act. voice; the action passes to the clause—"That God will forsake us" inf. mode; as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "let" or as an adj. lim. "man."

pr v pr ad pr v

14. I saw him before he left. **Before** is a con-adv.; mod. "left" and connects two clauses.

pr ad v a

15. I will not be unjust. **Unjust** is an adj.; belongs to "I."

pr ad v pr ad pr v p n

16. I have not seen him since I returned from New York. **Since** is a con-adv.; connects two clauses and mod. "returned."

ad pr v a n

17. Doubtless, ye are the people. **Doubtless** mod. the clause — "ye are the people."

ad pr v

18. Perhaps I shall go. **Perhaps** mod. "shall go."

pr v p pr p a n

1. Will you go with me into the garden? **You** is a pro.; per.; ant.—gen.—2nd per., no.—nom. case, used as sub. of "will go." **With** shows the rel. from "me" to "will go." **Into** shows the rel. from "garden" to "will go."

p pr N n v a n
 2. In my Father's house are many mansions. **In** shows the rel. from "house" to "are." **Father's** is a N.; mas. gen. 3rd per., sin. no., pos. case, mod. "house." (see Harvey's new grammar.) **Mansions** is the sub. of "are."

pr v p a n p a n p a n
 3. We went over the river, through the corn-fields, into the woods ad yonder. **Over** shows the rel. from "river" to "went." **Through** shows the rel. from "corn-fields" to "went." **Into** shows the rel. from "woods" to "went." **Yonder** mod. "went."

pr ad v p a n
 4. I am not satisfied as to that affair. **Am satisfied** is pass. voice. **As** shows the rel. from "affair" to "am satisfied."

n v p N
 5. All came but Mary. **All** is com. gen.; plu. no. **But** shows the rel. from "Mary" to "all."

a N v ad p a N
 6. The Rhone flows out from among the Alps. **Out** mod. "flows." **From among** shows the rel. from "Alps" to "flows." Alps is plu. no.

pr v p N p a n p N
 7. He went from St. Louis, across the plains, to California. The three prepositions show the rel. from the nouns following them to the verb.

n v p a n c p a n p a
 8. Light moves in straight lines, and in all directions from the point of emission. **And** connects the two phrases "in straight lines" and "in all directions." **From** shows the rel. from "point" to "moves." **Of** from "emission" to "point."

pr v p a n
 9. They went aboard the ship. **Aboard** shows the rel. from "ship" to "went."

N a n p pr a n
 10. Night, sable goddess! from her ebon throne,

p a n ad v ad
 In rayless majesty, now stretches forth

pr a n p a a n
 Her leaden scepter o'er a slumbering world. — *Young*.

Sable is comp.; mod. "goddess." **Goddess** is nom. case in app. with "night." **From** shows the rel. from "throne" to "stretches." **Ebon** is not comp.; mod. "throne." **In** shows the rel. from "majesty" to "stretches." **Rayless** is comp. rayless, less rayless, least rayless; mod. "majesty." **Now & Forth** mod. "stretches." **Leaden** is not comp.; mod. "scepter." **Scepter** is obj. case, gov. by "stretches." **O'er** shows the rel. from "world" to "stretches." **Slumbering** is not comp.; mod. "world."

1. Divide the peaches *between* the two children. 2. I will pay you *within* the year. 3. Washington was a friend *to* his country. 4. He took the book *with* his own hand. 5. There is the key *of* that piano. 6. He arrived *at* Cleveland on Friday. 7. It corresponds *to* the sample. 8. They differ *from* each other in opinion. 9. The book was left out *of* the package I sent you. 10. The still sultry morning was followed *by* a hailstorm. 11. Never depart *from* the straight path. 12. He put money *into* his pocket. 13. He came *into* my office yesterday. 14. What is my grief in comparison *to* that which she bears? 15. He was eager *to make* money. 16. He went out *on* a fine morning, with a bundle in his hand. 17. He is conversant *in* Italian. 18. He boasted *of* the money he had made. 19. They are *at* church. 20. I wish you would stay *at* home. 21. He is dependent *upon* his daily labor for his support. 22. I can make no diminution *of* my tuition rates. 23. He died *of* a fever. 24. He left the room accompanied *by* his wife. 25. Crossing the isthmus is not attended *by* many difficulties. 26. Do not interfere *with* your neighbors' concerns. 27. We ought to profit *by* the errors of others. 28. The scenery was different *from* what I had supposed. 29. He does business *on* No. 147 Canal Street. 30. The space *within* the three roads is intended for a parade ground.

pr v a a n c v p pr c v pr

1. I am a poor man, and argue with you, and convince you. **I** is nom. case to "am," "argue," and "convince." **man** is nom. case after "am." **and** connects "am" and "argue." The next **and** connects "argue" and "convince."

pr ad v c v pr c a n p a n

2. He'd sooner die than ask you, or any man, for a shilling. **Die** is int.; pot. mode; past tense. **Than** connects "die" and "ask." **You** & **man** are obj. case, gov. by "(of)." **For** shows the rel. from "shilling" to "ask." **You** is sin. no. **Ask** is pot. mode.

n v n c n v a n

3. Talent is something, but tact is every thing. **Something** is nom. case after **is**.

c a c a n v

4. Neither military nor civil pomp was wanting. **Neither** introduces the sen. **Nor** connects "military" and "civil." **Was** wanting is an int. verb. Some call "wanting" an adj. **Military** & **civil** are comp.

a n v c pr v p n

5. The truth is, that I am tired of ticking. **That** connects two clauses. **I** is mas gen.; 1st per., sin. no., nom. case to "am tired." **am** tired is pass. voice. **Ticking** is obj. case, gov. by "of."

pr v a n p n c n ad

6. I remember a mass of things, but nothing distinctly. **Nothing** is a obj. case, gov. by "(remember)."

pr a v a c a

7. I alone was solitary and idle. **Alone** belongs to "I" also "solitary" and "idle."

c a n p n c a n p n v n

8. Both the ties of nature and the dictates of policy demand this. **Both** introduces the sen. **And** connects "ties" and "dictates." **Ties** & **Dictates** are nom. case to "demand."

ad v a n c a a n v p a n

9. There was no reply, for a slight fear was upon every man. **There** is an expletive adv. **Reply** is nom. case, used as the sub. of "was."

a n ad v c v a a n c

10. No man more highly esteems or honors the British roops than

pr

I do. **More highly** mod. "esteems" and "honors." **British** is a prop. adj. mod. "troops." **Troops** is obj. case, gov. by "esteems" and "honors." **I** is nom. case to "do (esteem) and (honor)."

a n v ad pa c pa ad
11. The soldier marches on and on, inflicting and suffering, as before. **On and on** lim. "marches." **Inflicting & Suffering** are part.; belong to "soldier." **As before** mod. "inflicting" and "suffering."

ad v n p n c ad v
12. There may be wisdom without knowledge, and there may be knowledge without wisdom. **There** is an expletive adv. **Wisdom** is nom. case, used as the sub. of "may be." **Without** shows the rel. from "knowledge" to "may be." **There** is an expletive adv.

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SENTENCES CORRECTED.

1. The answer is the same *as* that which I have. 2. I can not weather this storm *unless* some one helps me. 3. You are *so* dignified *that* you can never be popular. 4. Some of my books for which I paid a large price are good for nothing. 5. Neither borrow *nor* lend umbrellas. 6. I could *neither* see nor hear him. 7. The loafer seems to be created for no other purpose *than* to keep up the ancient and honorable order of idleness. 8. They told us how it happened. 9. This is the reason *why* I remained at home. 10. Silver is mined both in Mexico and Peru. 11. The court of chancery frequently mitigates the common law and breaks the teeth. 12. My sister *and* I are going west in the Spring.

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a n c a n v a
13. A growing and becoming but not a having and resting is the true character of perfection as culture conceives it. A lim. "growing and becoming." **Growing and becoming** is a n.; neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin., no., nom. case to "is." **But** connects "growing and becoming" and "having and resting." **Not** a lim "having and resting." **Having and Resting** is a n.; neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin., no., nom. case

to "is." **Is** is a v.; ir.; cop.; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "growing and becoming." **As** is a con-adv.; connects two clauses and lim. "conceives." **It** is a pro.; ant. "perfection;" neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no.; obj. case, gov. by "conceives."

n v c pr v pr ad
14. Men must be taught as if you taught them not. **Must be taught** is a v.; ir.; trans.; pass. voice; pot. mode.; pres. tense; 3rd per., plu. no., to agree with its sub, "men." **As if** connects clauses. **Not** lim. "taught."

N v c a n c a n pr v n
15. Essex had neither the virtues nor the vices which enable men to retain greatness long. **Essex** is mas. gen.; nom. case to "had." **Neither** and **Nor** are con.; cor.; connect "virtues" and "vices." **Which** is a pro.; rel.; sim.; ant. "virtues" and "vices;" nom. case to "enable." **Men** is obj. case, gov. by "enable" or used as sub. of "to retain." **To retain** is a v.; reg.; trans.; act. voice, as an adj. lim. "men" or as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "enable." **Long** belongs to "to retain."

ad ad pr v c pr n v n
16. How long didst thou think that his silence was slumber? **How** mod. "long." **Long** mod. "was." **Didst think** is a v.; trans.; act. voice; act. passes to the clause following; ind. mode; past. tense.

N v a n p ad a n
17. Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,

ad v v ad v
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
c pa ad ad a p pr n
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
pr ad v ad v ad v

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.—*Pope.*

Vice is a N.; fem. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no., nom. case to "is." See Parser's mannel, page 52. **As** is a con-adv.; connects two clauses and lim. "needs." **To be hated** is a v.; reg.; trans.; pass. voice; as an adv. mod. "needs." **Needs** is a v.; reg.; trans.; act. voice; ind. mode; pres. tense; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with its sub. "(she)." **But** mod. "to be seen." **To be seen** is a v.; trans.; pass. voice; inf. mode; as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "needs." **But** connects clauses. **Seen** is a part.; trans.; pass. voice: as an adj. belongs to "(she)." **Familiar** belongs to "we." **With** shows the rel. from "face" to "familiar."

i v pr

1. Ha! laughest thou? **Thou** is nom. case to "laughest."

i n a n pr v ad

2. Heigh! sirs, what a noise you make here. **Sirs** is 2nd per., abs. case. **What** a lim. "noise." **You** has "sirs" for its ant.; it is nom. case to "make." **Make** is trans.; its obj. is "noise." **Here** mod. "make."

i i ad v N

3. Huzza! huzza! Long live lord Robin! **Long** mod. "live." **Live** is imp. mode; it is 2nd per., sin. no., to agree with "(you)." **Lord Robin** is mas. gen. sin. no., abs. case.

i pr v a n v n

4. Hah! it is a sight to freeze one. **It** is nom. case to "is" ant. thing spoken of. **Sight** is nom. case after "is." **To freeze** is trans.; inf. mode; as an adj. belongs to "sight." **One** is a pronominal adj. used as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "to freeze."

v pr v a p a n p pr n pr v p

5. Let them be desolate for a reward of their shame which say unto me, Aha! aha! **Let** is imp. mode; its subject is "(you)." **Them** is the subject of "to be" therefore is obj. case. **To be** is inf. mode; as a n.; obj. case after "let." **Desolate** is comp.; it belongs to "them." **For** shows the rel. from "reward" to "to be." **Of** shows the rel. from "shame" to "reward." The ant. of "their" is the names of the persons spoken of it mod. "shame." **Which** has "them" for its ant., it is nom. case to "say." **Say** is trans. its object is "aha aha." **Aha aha** is used as a noun. **Unto** shows the rel. from "me" to "say."

i c a n p N v p N

6. Oh, that the salvation of Isreal were come out of Zion! "I wish" is understood before "that." **That** connects the clause which follows it to "wish." **Salvation** is nom. case to "were come." **Isreal** is neu. gen. **Were come** is equivalent to "had come." it is int.; p-st-p-r. tense. **Out of** shows the rel. from "Zion" to "were come." **Zion** is neu. gen.

i a a n ad v pr p n

7. Alas! all earthly good still blends itself with home! **All** lim. "good." **Earthly** is comp. it qual. "good." **Good** is nom. case to "blends." **Still** mod. "blends." **Itself** is comp. personal pronoun; its

ant. is "good;" it is the object of "blends." With shows the rel. from "home" to "blends."

i i n pr v a n p pr
8. Tush! tush! man, I made no reference to you. **Man** is 2nd per., abs. case. **No** lim. "reference." Reference is the obj. of "made."

i a a n v a n
9. Hark! what nearer war-drum shakes the gale? **What** is an inter-adj. it lim. "war-drum." Nearer lim. "war-drum." War-drum is nom. case to "shakes." Gale is the obj. of "shakes."

i pr ad v
10. Soft! I did but dream! **I** is nom. case to "did dream." Did dream is int.; emphatic form. **But** mod. "did dream."

i a n ad a a n
11. What! old acquaintance! could not all this flesh

v ad a a n a N i
Keep in a little life? Poor Jack, farewell!

pr ad v a a n

I could have better spared a better man.—*Shakespeare*.
Old qual. "acquaintance." Acquaintance is 2nd per., abs. case. Could keep is trans.; pot. mode. Not mod. "could keep." In mod. "could keep." Life is the obj. of "could keep." Flesh is lim. by "all" and "this;" it is nom. case to "could keep." Poor qual. "Jack." Jack is 2nd per., abs. case. I is nom. case to "could have spared." Could have spared is trans.; pot. mode; past-per. tense. Better mod. "could have spared;" it is comp. well, better, best. Better is comp. good, better best; it qual. "man." Man is the obj. of "could have spared."

a a n v a n

1. A mercenary informer knows no distinction. **Informer** is com. gen.; nom. case to "knows." **No** lim. "distinction." **Distinction** is the obj. of "knows."

pr v pr ad a n p n

2. I send you here a sort of allegory **I** is a pr.; ant. —gen.— The ant- of **You** is the name or names of the person or persons addressed; it is the indirect obj. of "send," or the obj. of "(to)." **Sort** is the obj. of "send." **Of** shows the rel. from "allegory" to "sort."

pr a n v ad p a n

3. Our island home is far beyond the sea. **Our** is pos. case; mod. "home." Island qual. "home." **Home** is nom. case to "is." **Far** mod

the phrase "beyond the sea." **Beyond** shows the rel. from "sea" to "is."

N v a n p n c v p a a n
4. Love took up the harp of life, and smote on all the chords
p n
with might. **Love** is nom. case to "took up" and smote. **Up** may be parsed as an adv. mod. "took." **Harp** is the obj. of "took up." **Of** shows the relation from "life" to "harp." **And** con. "smote" and "took up." **On** shows the rel. from "chords" to "smote." **With** from "might" to "smote."

pr N v a a n a n p N
5. Your *If* is the only peace-maker. much virtue in *If*. **Your** is pos. case; it mod. "If." gen. and no—**If** is nom. case to "is." **Only** lim. "peace-maker." **Peace-maker** is com. gen.; nom. case after "is." **Much** is comp. much, more, most; it lim. "virtue." **Virtue** is nom. case to "(is.)" **In** shows the rel. from. "If" to "(is.)"

pr v ad a p pr n c n
6. He is very prodigal of his *ohs* and *ahs*. **He** is a pr.; nom. case to "is." **Very** mod. "prodigal." **Prodigal** is comp. it belongs to "he." **Of** shows the relation from "ohs" and "ahs." to "prodigal." **His** mod. "ohs" and "ahs." **Ohs & ahs** are the obj. of "of."

pr v ad p a a n c v p pr
7. He looked upward at the rugged heights that towered above him in the gloom. **Upward** mod. "looked." **At** shows the relation. from "heights" to "looked." **That** has "heights" for its ant.; it is nom. case to "towered." **Above** shows the rel. from "him" to "towered." **In** shows the rel. from "gloom" to "towered."

pr v a a n p n n c n
8. He possessed that rare union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence,
pr v a n p n
which formed the prince of orators. **That** lim. "union." **Rare** is comp. and qual. "union." **Union** is the obj. of "possessed." **Of** shows the rel. from "reason" simplicity and "vehemence" to "union." **Which** has "union" for its ant.; it is nom. case to "formed." **Prince** is mas. gen. it is the object of "formed." **Orators** is com. gen.; it is the object of "of."

v ad pr n c n pr v pr
9. Mark well my fall, and that that ruined me. **Mark** is imp. mode; 2nd per., no.—to agree with "(you.)" **Well** mod. "mark."

Fall is the obj. of "mark." **And** con. "that" and "fall." **That** is a pr-adj.; used as a noun; it is obj. case gov. by "mark." The second **that** is a rel-pr.; and nom. case to "ruined" its ant. is "that." **Me** is the object of "ruined."

a n p a n v a n pr n v
10. The jing'ling of the guinea helps the hurt that honors feels. **Jingling** is nom. case to "helps." **Guinea** is neu. gen.; it is the obj. of "of." **Hurt** is the obj. of "helps." **That** has "hurt" for its ant.; and it is the obj. of "feels." **Honor** is nom. case to "feels."

pr n ad ad v c a n v a
11. His qualities were so happily blended that the result was a great and perfect whole. **His** is pos. case, and mod. "qualities." **Qualities** is nom. case to "were blended." **Were blended** is a v.; tr.; pass. voice. **So** mod. "happily," and **Happily**, "were blended." **That** con. the clause following it to "were blended." **Result** is nom. case to "was." **Great & Perfect** are comp.; they qual. "whole." **Whole** is nom. case after "was."

ad v a n p n
12. There is no joy but calm. **There** is an expletive; has no mod. character. **Joy** is nom. case to "is." **But** shows the rel. from "calm" to "joy."

pr v a ad v a
13. I must be cruel only to be kind. **Must be** is cop-v.; pres. tense. **Cruel** belongs to the sub. "I." **Only** mod. "to be." **Kind** belongs to "I."

ad pr v ad p n
14. Why are we weighed upon with heaviness? **Why** mod. "are weighed." **Are weighed** is tr.; pass. voice; its sub. is "we.., **Upon** mod. "are weighed." **With** shows the rel. from "heaviness" to "are weighed."

ad n v p pr pr ad v n pr v
15. Now blessings light on him that first invented sleep: it covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak. **Now** is an expletive adverb. **Blessings** is nom. case to "light." **On** shows the rel. from "him" to "light." **That** has "him" for its ant.; is nom. case to "invented." **First** mod. "invented." **Sleep** is obj. of "invented." The ant. of **It** is "sleep;" nom. case to "covers." **Man** is the obj. of

"covers." **All over** is an adv-phrase, used as an adv; it mod.
 "covers." **Thoughts & all** is an adv-phrase, used as an adv; it mod.
 "covers." **Like** shows the rel. from "cloak" to "covers."

a n p a n pr v a n v
 16. Many a morning on the moorlands did we hear the cosses ring.
Many a lim. "morning." **Morning** is obj. case without a governing
 word. **On** shows the rel. from "moorlands" to "did hear." **Cosses**
 is obj. case, used as the sub. of the inf. "to ring." **To ring** is inf.
 mode; pres. tense; without per. or no.; as a noun obj. of "did hear."

pr v ad pr a n p a n c v pr
 17. He stretched out his right hand at these words, and laid it
 ad p a n n
 gently on the boy's head. **He** is nom. case to "stretched" and "laid."
Out mod. "stretched." **Hand** is the obj. of "stretched." **At** shows
 the rel. from "words" to "stretched. **It** has "hand" for its ant.; obj.
 of "laid." **Gently** mod. "laid." **On** shows the rel. from "head" to
 "laid." **The** lim. "boy's."

pr v ad c pr n n c n a v
 18. He acted ever as if his country's welfare, and that alone, was
 a a n
 the moving spirit. **He** is nom. case to "acted." **Ever** mod. "acted."
As if is a con-adv.; connects the clause following it to "acted and"
 mod. "was." **His** mod. "country's." **Country's** mod. "welfare." **Wel-**
fare is nom. case to "was." **And** con. "that" and "welfare." **That**
 is pro-adj. used as a noun; nom. case in app. with "welfare." **Alone**
 lim. "that." **Moving** is a part-adj.; qual. "spirit." **Spirit** is nom.
 case after "was."

a a n p n v v a n p a
 19. The great contention of criticism is to find the faults of the
 n c a n p a n ad a n ad
 moderns, and the beauties of the ancients. Whilst an author is yet
 v pr v pr n p pr a n c ad
 living, we estimate his powers by his worst performance; and when
 pr v a pr v pr p pr n
 he is dead, we estimate them by his best. **Great** qual. "contention."
Contention is nom. case to "is." **Of** shows the rel. from "criticism"
 to "contention." **To find** is inf. mode; it is used as a noun; nom.
 case after "is." **Faults** is the object of "to find." **Of** shows the rel.
 from "moderns" to "faults." **And** con. "beauties" and "faults."
Beauties is the obj. of "to find." **Of** shows the rel. from "ancients"

to "beauties." **Whilst** is a con-adv. it connects the clauses "an author is yet living" to "estimate," and mod. "is living." **Author** is com. gen.; nom. case to "is living." **Yet** mod. "is living." **Is Living** is reg.; live, lived, lived; progressive form, pres. tense. **We** is nom. case to "estimate." **Powers** is obj. of "estimates." **By** shows the rel. from "performance" to "estimate." **His** has "author" for its ant.; it is the mas. form, but is used as com. gen., and mod. "performance." **Worst** is comp.; bad, worse, worst; qual. "performance." **And** con. the two sen. between which it is placed. **When** is a conj-ad.; con. "he is dead" to "estimate," and mod. "is." **He** is the mas. form for the com. gen.; nom. case to "is." **Dead** is not comp.; belongs to "he." **We** is nom. case to "estimates." **Them** has "powers" for its ant.; obj. of "estimate." **By** shows the rel. from "best" to "estimate." **His** has "author" for its ant.; mod. "best." **Best** is an adj.; here used as a n.; neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no.

pr v p pr a n c v pr a c pr v
20. I will work in my own sphere, nor wish it other than it is. **I** is nom. case to "will work" and "will wish." **Will work** is int.; fut. tense. **In** shows the rel. from "sphere" to "will work." **My** is poss. case, mod. "sphere." **Own** lim. "sphere." **Nor** con. "will wish" and "will work." **Will wish** is fut. tense; trans. **It** has "sphere" for its ant.; obj. case, used as the sub. of "to be." **To be** is parsed as a v.; as a n. obj. case after "will wish." **Other** lim. "(sphere)." **Than** con. "it is" to "will wish." **It** has sphere for its ant.; nom. case to "is."

c pr n v c pr v a a
21. As his authority was undisputed, so it required no jealous precautions, no rigorous severity. **As** & **so** are cor-conj.; "as" introduces the sen. "so" con. the clauses between which it is placed. **Was undisputed** is tr.; pass. voice; its sub. is "authority." The ant. of **It** is — neu. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no.; nom. case to "required." **No** lim. "precautions." **Rigorous** is comp.; qual. "severity." **Precautions** & **severity** are objects of "required."

p a n p n pr v v n p n
22. Like all men of genius, he delighted to take refuge in poetry. **Like** shows the rel. from "men" to "delighted." **He** is nom. case to "delighted." **To take** is a tr. v.; inf. mode; as a n.; obj. case, gov. by "delighted." **Refuge** is the obj. of "to take." **In** shows the rel. from "poetry" to "to take."

23. To know how to say what other people only think, is what
 makes men poets and sages; and to dare to say what others only

dare to think, makes men martyrs or reformers, or both.

To know is tr. v.; inf. mode; used as sub. of "is." **To say** is parsed like "to know," but obj. of "to know." **How** mod. "to say." **What** is a relative, equivalent to (that which); "that" being the ant. part, and "which" the rel. "that" is a pr-adj.; as a n., obj. of "to say." **Which** is obj. of "think." **Other** lim. "people." **People** is nom. case to "think." **Only** mod. "think." **What** is parsed as above except "that" which is nom. after "is," and "which" nom. case to "makes." **Men** is obj. of "makes." **Poets & sages** are obj. case used as attributes of "men." And con. the sen. between which it is placed. **To dare** & **to say** are similar to the two inf. above. **What** is like the first "what" in the sen. (that is the obj. of "to say," and "which" the obj. of "to think.") **Others** is nom. case to "dare." **Only** mod. "dare." **Dare** is tr.; its obj. is "to think." **Makes** has "to dare" for its sub.. **Men** is the obj. of "makes." **Martyrs, reformers, & both** are n.; plu. no.; mas. gen. obj. case, used as attributes of "men."

24. That done, she returned to the old man with a lovely smile upon
 her face,—such, they said, as they had never seen, and never could

forget. **That** is a pr-adj. used as a noun; abs. case. **Done** is a per-part. and belongs to "that." **She** is nom. case to "turned" & "clung." **To** shows the rel. from "man" to "turned." **With** shows rel. from "smile" to "turned." **Upon** shows the rel. from "face" to "smile." **Such** is a pro-adj. used as a noun; nom. case after "(was)." The ant. of "they" is the names of the persons spoken of; nom. case to "said." **Said** is a tr. verb. **As** is a rel. its ant. is "such;" it is obj. case after "had seen" and "could forget." The second **they** is nom. case to "had seen" and "could forget." **Had seen** is trans.; past-per tense, And connects "had seen" and "could forget." **Could forget** is trans.; pot. mode: past tense. And connects "clung" and "turned." **With** shows the rel. from "arms" to "clung." **Both** lim. "arms." **Her** is pos. case; it mod. "arms." **About** shows the rel. from "neck" to "clung." **His** has "man" for its ant.

v p n pr v ad
25. To live in hearts we leave behind,

v ad v

Is not to die.—*Campbell.*

To live is inf. mode; as a n.; nom. case to "is." In shows the rel. from "hearts" to "to live." We is the sub. of "leave." Behind mod. "leave." Not mod. "is." To die is a v.; inf.; as a n.; nom. case after "is."

c n a n pr v pr n a
26. But war's a game which, were their subjects wise,
n ad v p

Kings would not play at.—*Cowper.*

But introduces the sen. or connects it to something preceding it. War is nom. case to "is." Game is nom. case after "is." Which has "game" for its ant.; obj. of "at." Were is subj. mode. Their has "kings" for its ant. Subjects is com. gen.; nom. case to "were." Wise belongs to "subject." Kings is nom. case to "would play." Would play is pot. mode; past tense. At shows the rel. from "which" to "would play."

pr v a a n v
27. Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
v pr ad v c v c ad v

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.

Whoever is a comp. relative, equivalent to "he who;" "he" the ant. part is nom. case to "thinks" in the second line; "who," the rel. is nom. case to "thinks" in the first line. Faultless is not comp.; qual. "piece." Piece is neu. gen.; obj. case, gov. by "to see." To see is tr.; inf. mode; as a n.; obj. case after "thinks." What is equivalent to "that which;" "that" the ant. part, is a pro-adj.; as a noun; obj. case after "thinks;" "which" the rel. part, is nom. case to "was." Nor & nor are cor-conj.; the first con. "is and was;" the second "shall be and is." Was, is, & shall be are cop. verbs, the first is past, the second pres. and third fut. tense.

a N p n ad pr v
28. The Niobe of nations, there she stands,

a c a p pr a n
Childless and crownless, in her voiceless woe;

a a n p pr a n
An empty urn within her withered hands,

pr a n v ad ad

Whose holy dust was scattered long ago.—*Byron.*

Niobe is fem. gen.; 3rd per., absolute case. **Nations** is neu. gen.; obj. of "of." There mod. "stands." She has "**Niobe**" for its ant.; nom. case to "stands." Childless & crownless are not comp. qual. "she." **In** shows the rel. from "woe" to "stands." **Her** is pos. case; mod. "woe." **Voiceless** is not comp. qual. "woe." **Empty** is not comp.; qual. "urn." **Urn** is nom. case to "(is)." Within shows the rel. from "hands" to "(is)." Withered is comp. qual. "hands." Whose is a rel. its ant. is "urn;" pos. case, mod. "dust." **Holy** is comp. qual. "dust." **Dust** is nom. case to "was scattered." **Was scattered** is trans.; pass. voice. **Long** mod. "ago." **Ago** mod. "was scattered."

a n c a n

29. Can storied urn or animated bust

ad p pr n v a a n

Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?

n n v a a n

Can Honor's voice provoke the sleeping dust,

c n v a a a n p n

Or Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?—*Gray.*

Urn & Bust are nom. case to "can call." **Storied** is comp. qual. "urn." **Animated** is comp. it qual. "bust." **Back** mod. "can call." Its has "breath" for its ant.; pos. case and mod. "mansion." **Can call** is trans.; pot. mode; 3rd per., sin. no., to agree with "urn" or "bust." **Fleeting** is comp. qual. "breath." **Breath** is the obj. of "can call." **Can provoke** is trans.; pot. mode. **Honor's** is a proper n.; by personification; mod. "voice." **Voice** is nom. case to "can provoke." **Sleeping** is not comp. qual. "dust." **Dust** is the obj. of "can provoke." **Or** connects the last two lines. **Flattery** is nom. case to "can soothe." **Ear** is the obj. of "can soothe." **Dull and cold** are comp. and qual. "ear." **Of** shows the rel. from "death" to "ear."

a n p n v a n ad

30. A thing of beauty is a joy forever;

pr n v pr ad

Its loveliness increases; it will never

v p n

Pass into nothingness.—*Keats.*

Thine is nom. case to "is." **Joy** is nom. case after "is." Its has "thing" for its ant. **Loveliness** is the subj. of "increases." It is the subj. of "will pass." **Never** mod. "will pass." **Into** shows the rel. from "nothingness" to "will pass."

ad p pr a c a n
 30. Forth from his dark and lonely hiding-place,
 a n a n N
 (Portentous sight!) the owlet Atheism,
 pa p a n p a n
 Sailing on obscure wings athwart the noon,
 v pr a n c v pr ad
 Drops his blue-fringed lids, and holds them close,
 c pa p a a n p n
 And hooting at the glorious sun in heaven;
 v ad v pr

Cries out, "Where is it?"—*Coleridge*.

Forth mod. "sailing." **From** shows the rel. from "hiding-place" to "sailing." The ant. of "his" is "owlet;" mas. gen.; 3rd per., sin. no.; pos. case, and mod. "hiding-place." **Dark & lonely** are comp. **Portentous** is comp. and qual. "sight." **Sight** is abs. case. **Owlet** is nom. case to "drops," "holds" and "cries out." **Atheism** is in app. with "owlet;" mas. gen.. **Sailing** and **hooting** are pres-part. and belong to "owlet." **On** shows the rel. from "wings" to "sailing." **Obscure** is comp. and qual. "wings" **Athwart** shows the rel. from "noon" to "sailing." **Drops** is trans.; its obj. is "lids." **His** parsed like "his" above, and mod. "lids." **Blue-fringed** is not comp.; qual. "lids." And con. "holds" and "drops." **Holds** is an act. tr. v.; its obj. is "them." The ant. of **Them** is "lids." **Close** mod. "holds." And con. "hooting" and "sailing." **At** shows the rel. from "sun" to "hooting." **Sun** is a com. n; neu. gen.. **In** shows the rel. from "heaven" to "sun." **Cries out** is tr.; the obj. is "where is it." **Where** mod. "is." The ant. of **It** is "sun;" nom. case to "is."

ad v pr n p a a n
 32. Dry clank'd his harness in the icy caves
 c a n c n p n c n
 And barren chasms, and all to left and right
 a a a n v p pr ad pr v
 The bare black cliff clang'd round him, as he based
 pr n p n p a n pr v
 His feet on jets of slippery crag that rang
 pa p a n p a n

Sharp-smitten with the dint of armed heels.—*Ten*.

Dry mod. "clank'd." **Harness** is nom. case to "clank'd." **In** shows the rel. from "caves" and "chasm" to "clank'd." **Icy** is comp. and qual. "caves." And con. the sen. between which it is placed. **All** is

an adj. used as a n.; nom. case to "clanged." **To** shows the rel. from "left" and "right" to "all." **Bare & black** are comp. and qual. "cliff." **Cliff** is gov. by "(of)." **Round** shows the rel. from "him" to "clanged" and mod. "based." **Based** is a tr. v.; its obj. is "feet." **On** shows the rel. from "jets" to "based." **Of** from "crag" to "jets." **That** is a rel. pro.; ant. "jets:" nom. case to "rang." **Jets, that & rang** are plu. no.. **Sharp-smitten** is a per-part. and belongs to "jets." **With** shows the rel. from "dint" to "sharp-smitten." **Of** from "heels" to "dint."

ad v pa ad
33 Then came wandering by

a n p a n p a n
A shadow, like an angel with bright hair

pr p n c pr v ad ad
Dabbled in blood; and he shriek'd out aloud:

N v a a a N
"Clarence is come! false, fleeting, perjurd Clarence!

pr v pr p a n p N
That stabbed me in the field by Tewksbury,

v p pr n v pr pr n
Seize on him, furies, take him to your torments!" *Shak.*

Them mod. "came." **Wandering** belongs to "shadow." **By** mod. "wandering." **Shadow** is nom. case to "came." **Like** shows the rel. from "angel" to "shadow." **With** from "hair" to "angel." **Bright** is comp. and qual. "hair." **Dabbled** is a per-part. belongs to "hair." **In** shows the rel. from "blood" to "dabbled." **And** connects the sen. between which it is placed. The ant. of **he** is "shadow." **Shadow** is used as mas. gen. **Shrieked** is trans., and active voice. **Out** and **Aloud** mod. "shrieked." **Clarence** is nom. case to "is come." **Is come** is equiv. to "has come" it is pres. per. tense. **False** is a com. adj. comp. qual. "Clarence." **Fleeting & perjured** are part-adj. may be comp. they qual. "Clarence." The second **Clarence** is in app. with the first. The ant. of **that** is "Clarence." **Stabbed** is trans. its obj. is "me," it agrees in no. and per. with "that." **In** shows the rel. from "field" to "me." **By** shows the rel. from "Tewksbury" to "field." **Seize** is imp. mode; int.; 2nd per., plu no., to agree with "(ye)." **On** shows the rel. from "him" to "seize." The ant. of **him** is "Clarence." **Furies** is fem. gen., 2nd per., and abs. case. **Take** is trans.; its nom. is "(ye)." **To** shows the rel. from "torments" to "take." The ant. of **your** is "furies;" it mod. "torments."

ad v n p pr pr ad v
 34 There are things of which I may not speak:
 ad v n pr ad v
 There are dreams that can not die:
 ad v n pr v a a n a
 There are thoughts that make the strong heart weak,
 c v a n p a n
 And bring a pallor upon the cheek,
 c a n p a n
 And a mist before the eye.
 c a n p a a n
 And the words of that fatal song
 v p pr p a n
 Come over me like a chill:
 a n n v a n n
 „A boy's will is the wind's will,
 c a n p n v a a n
 And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

There in each of the first three verses is an adv., used as an expletive. Things, dreams & thoughts are nom. case to "are." Of shows the rel. from "which" to "may speak." The ant. of Which is "things," May speak is int.; pot. mode; pres. tense; 1st per., sin. no., to agree with "I." The ant. of that is "dreams:" it is nom. case to "can die." The ant. of the next that is "thoughts:" it is nom. case to "make" and "bring." Make is tr.; its obj. is "heart." Strong & weak qual. "heart." And con. "bring" and "make." Bring is tr.; its objects are "pallor" and "mist." Upon shows the rel. from "cheek" to "bring." And con. "mist" and "pallor." Before shows the rel. from "eye" to "bring." And con. the sen. between which it is placed. Words is nom. case to "come." Of shows the rel. from "song" to "words." Over shows the rel. from "me" to "come." Like shows the rel. from "chill" to "come." The first Will is nom. to, and the second nom. after "is." And con. the last two lines. Thoughts is nom. case to "are." Long & long qual. "thoughts." Thoughts is nom. case after "are."

a n v a n c pr v
 35. These ages have no memory—but they left
 a n p a n n pa
 A record in the desert—columns strown
 p a a n c n pa c pa
 On the waste sands, and statues fallen and cleft,

pa p a n p n pa
 Heap'd like a host in battle overthrown;
 a n ad a n n p n
 Vast ruins, where the mountain's ribs of stone
 v p a n n pr v
 Were hewn into a city: streets that spread
 p a a n ad ad n v
 In the dark earth, where never breath has blown
 p n a n c n p n v v
 Of heaven's sweet air, nor foot of man dares tread,
 a a c a n a n p a n
 The long and perilous ways—the Cities of the Dead.

These lin. "ages." **Ages** is nom. case to "have." **Memory** is obj. of "have." **But** con. what follows to what precedes it. The ant. of **they** is "ages:" nom. case to "left." **Record** is the obj. of "left." **In** shows the rel. from "desert" to "left." **Columbus, statues, ruins & streets** are in app. with "record." **Strown** is a per-part. and belongs to "columbus." **On** shows the rel. from "sands" to "strown." **Waste** is not comp.; qual. "sands." **And** con. "statues" and "columns." **Fallen, cleft & heaped** are per-part. and belong to "statues." **Like** shows the rel. from "host" to "heaped." **In** shows the rel. from "battle" to "overthrown." **Overthrown** is a per-part. and belongs to "host." **Vast** is comp.; qual. "ruins." **Where** mod. "were hewn." **Mountains** is pos. case, mod. "ribs." **Ribs** is nom. case to "were hewn." **Were hewn** is tr.; pass. voice. **Into** shows the rel. from "city" to "were hewn." **That** is a pro.; rel.; ant. "street:" nom. case to "spread." **In** shows the rel. from "earth" to "spread." **Where** is a conj-adv.; con. what follows it to "spread" and mod. "has blown" and "dares." **Never** mod. "has blown." **Breath** is nom. case to "has blown." **Has blown** is int.; pres-per. tense. **Of** shows the rel. from "air" to "breath." **Heaven's** is pos case; mod "air." **Nor** con. the two sen. between which it is placed—beginning with "where." **Foot** is nom. case to "dares." **Of** shows the rel. from "man" to "foot." **Tread** is a tr. v.; inf. mode; as a n., obj. of "dares." **Long & perilous** are comp.; qual. "ways." **Ways** is the obj. of "tread." **Cities** is obj. case in app. with "ways." **Of** shows the rel. from "Dead" to "Cities." **Dead** is com. gen.; plu. no..

Love in the 4th sen. **If** in the 5th sen. are proper nouns by personification. Page 50 & 29 sen. **Honor's** and **Flattery** are proper n. by personification. Their gender is difficult to determine. We leave it blank. Without masculine or feminine qualities, or pronouns, it is difficult to give the gender of personified nouns. Those adverbial phrases in the 15th sen., Page 45 may be disposed of in other ways. In the 16th sen., page 46 **On** may be said to show the rel. from moorlands to ring. In the 33rd sen., page 52 **Furies** is fem. gen.. See Webster's unabridged dictionary. See Parser's manuel for a full discussion of personification.

We have parsed **Author** in the 19th sen., page 46 com. gen. as "authoress" is seldom used; it may be parsed mas. gen.. In the 20th sen., page 8 **War** is a proper noun mas. gen. being personified.

SENTENCES TO DISPOSE OF.

1. Is that, that^cthat, that that boy parsed? 2. Socrates, than whom there was no wiser philosopher, said religion is a reality. 3. Henry in company with William went a fishing. 4. Whom will ye that I shall release ye? 5. He did nor wish to seem to be agitated. 6. Thou shalt not make unto thee any likeness of any thing in the heaven above or in the earth beneath. 7. Who dainties love shall beggars prove. 8. If I will that he tarry till I come what is that to thee quoth John 22nd verse and 22nd chapter. 9. He cut with his purse and paid him.

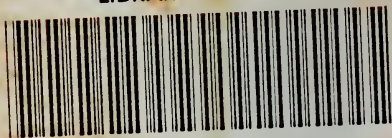
ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|------------------|--------------|-----|----------------|
| abs. | for | absolute. | no. | for | number. |
| app. | " | apposition. | nom. | " | nominative. |
| art. | " | article. | num. | " | numeral. |
| a. or adj. | " | adjective. | neu. | " | neuter. |
| ant. | " | antecedent. | obj. | " | { objective |
| act. | " | active. | | | { object. |
| ad. or adv. | " | adverb. | p. or prep. | | preposition. |
| | | { compound. | pr. or p. | | pronoun. |
| comp. | " | { compared. | | | { person: |
| | | { comparative. | per. | " | { personal. |
| com. | " | common. | | | { perfect. |
| car. | " | cardinal. | | | { possession. |
| cop. | " | copulative. | pos. | " | { positive. |
| cor. | " | correlative. | pro. | " | pronominal. |
| | | { conjunction. | prop. | | { proposition. |
| c. & con. | " | { connective. | | | { proper. |
| des. | " | descriptive. | | | { participial. |
| def. | " | { definitive. | part. or pa. | " | { participle; |
| | | { definite. | pass. | " | passive. |
| fem. | " | feminine. | pot. | " | potential. |
| fut. | " | future. | pres. | " | present. |
| gen. | " | gender. | plu. | " | plural. |
| | | { governed. | pred. | " | predicate. |
| gov. | " | { governs. | qual. | " | qualify. |
| | | { Harvey's new | reg. | " | regular. |
| H. N. G. | " | { grammar. | | | { relative. |
| | | { Harvey's old | rel. | " | { relation. |
| H. O. G. | " | { grammar. | sim. | " | simple. |
| inter. | " | interrogative. | | | { subjunctive. |
| ind. | " | { indefinite. | sub. | " | { subject |
| | | { indeterminate. | | | { subsequent. |
| ir. | " | irregular. | tr., trans. | " | transitive. |
| int. | " | intransitive. | v. | " | verb. |
| imp. | " | imperative. | () | " | understood. |
| inf. | " | infinitive | — | " | indeterminate. |
| i. | " | interjection. | | | |
| lim. | " | limit. | | | |
| mas. | " | masculine. | | | |
| mod. | " | modify. | | | |
| N. | " | proper noun. | | | |
| n. | " | common noun. | | | |

ERRATA.

| 1st | page | 2nd | sen. | comp. | should | be | comp. |
|------|------|------|------|--------------|--------|----|-----------|
| 4th | " | 7th | " | believed | " | | believe. |
| 4th | " | 3rd | " | nebula | " | | nebulæ. |
| 4th | " | 10th | " | . | " | | ? |
| 7th | " | 20th | " | the | " | | The. |
| 7th | " | 21st | " | d over day | " | | n. |
| 7th | " | 22nd | " | Step | " | | step. |
| 8th | " | 20th | " | smothed | " | | smoothed. |
| 8th | " | 20th | " | n over war | " | | N. |
| 9th | " | 23rd | " | called | " | | call |
| 12th | " | 17th | " | kill | " | | killed. |
| 13th | " | 5th | " | work | " | | book. |
| 28th | " | 19th | " | name | " | | man. |
| 28th | " | 20th | " | before | " | | blest. |
| 28th | " | 21st | " | n over waves | " | | N. |
| 26th | " | 7th | " | pa over I | " | | pr. |
| 26th | " | 12th | " | pure | " | | poor. |
| 35th | " | 3rd | " | Then | " | | when. |
| 48th | " | 24th | " | returned | " | | turned. |
| 52nd | " | 33rd | " | Them | " | | Then. |

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